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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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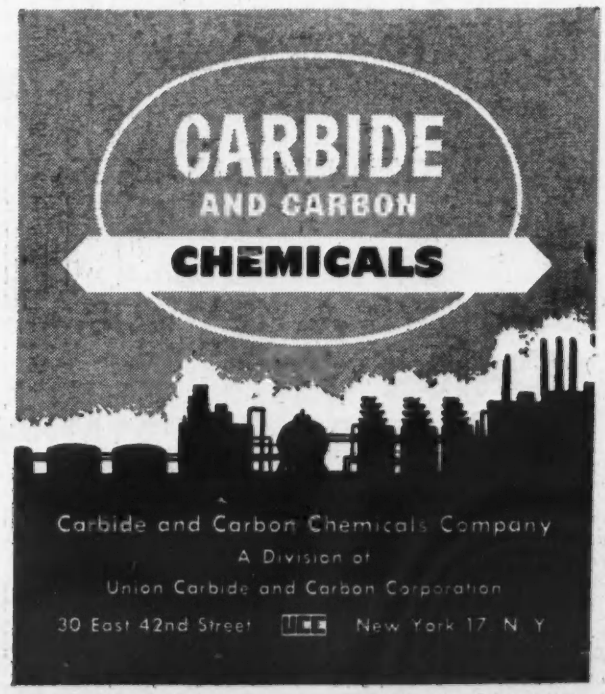

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Nickel Use Controls To Die November 1

All controls over the distribution of nickel and its use in the civilian economy will be revoked November 1 by the Business and Defense Services Administration, which replaced the National Production Authority October 1.

The action was based on a finding, approved by Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, that the requirements of the national defense for nickel and nickel products can be met without creating a significant dislocation of the normal distribution of these materials in the civilian market, and that no appreciable hardship will result from meeting the requirements of nickel and nickel products for national defense.

AEC Military Needs to Be Met

Mr. Flemming emphasized that arrangements have been made which will assure that requirements of the military and the Atomic Energy Commission will be fully met. Also, he added, a program has been devised for regular purchases of nickel for the stockpile. These purchases will be made even though they may make slight reductions in the present availability to the civilian economy, he added, although it is possible that reductions in military requirements and increases in supply may make this unnecessary.

Order M-80 is to be revoked entirely except for columbium and tantalum. The order has been in effect since August 15, 1951. The revocation will remove all restrictions on the use of nickel, nickel silver, and nickel-bearing stainless steel, and relieves industry of the necessity and

—*Continued on page 87*

Census Bureau Review Group Named by Weeks

Formation of an intensive review committee to appraise the policies and procedures of the Bureau of Census and to recommend a program for their improvement was announced last week by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. Dr. Ralph J. Watkins, director of research of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was named chairman of the committee.

Secretary Weeks said that the study is aimed at elimination of projects where the value is proven to be less than the costs warrant in time, money and effort on the part of the government, business and public. At the same time, however, the committee will recommend new programs it believes necessary and changes in other programs. The committee is scheduled to complete its studies and report to the secretary by the end of this year.

Sulphur Open-Ended For Balance of Year

Crude and refined sulphur, formerly under quantitative export limitations, have been open-ended for the fourth quarter, the Office of International Trade announced October 5. Under an open-end quota, no quantitative limit is set on exports, but individual export licenses continue to be required.

No significant changes in previously established export patterns for sulphur are expected to result from the action, OIT said. The open-ending applies to sulphur classified under schedule B Nos. 571410 and 571500.

Copper Contract Signed By GSA, Riviera Mines

The General Services Administration announced last week the signing of a contract with the Riviera Mines Company, Phoenix, Ariz., designed to yield 3,000,000 pounds of refined copper for delivery to the government.

The contract provides for the government to pay 32 cents per pound, Connecticut Valley, less a differential of 3/10 cents per pound for all deliveries made by common carrier conveyance, Perth Amboy, N. J. The agreement also calls for production of 600,000 pounds in the current year and 1,200,000 pounds in 1954 and in 1955. The contract expires December 31, 1955, or earlier if the full production shall have been achieved.

The ore is to be produced by the company from its "high cost" Christmas mine, located in the Banner mining district, Gila County, Ariz. On March 14, 1952, the government signed an agreement with Sam Knight Mining Lease, Inc., for production from the same mine of up to 2,390,000 pounds of prime lake copper, which due to high cost factors was to be supported at a price of 31.6 cents per pound. That agreement terminated automatically when copper was removed from price controls on February 25, 1953. At that time over 1,150,000 pounds had been produced.

GSA Picks Fact-Finder

Appointment of Archie H. Cohen to the board of review of the General Services Administration was announced October 9 by Edmund F. Mansure, administrator. The board is a fact-finding body, reporting directly to the administrator on disputes arising between contractors and GSA purchasing offices.

France Has New Alcohol Setup

The Foreign Agricultural Service reports that France's new economic regime for alcohol and sugar was inaugurated in a decree of August 9 which sets a quota for alcohol made from sugar beets and molasses at 74,000,000 gallons. Under this quota, the total produced by distilleries not attached to sugar factories must not exceed 48,900,000 gallons, and that of distilleries attached to sugar factories must not exceed 11,900,000 gallons. The quota for molasses alcohol is placed at 13,200,000 gallons.

France was the major source of supply for alcohol needed several years ago when it became necessary to step up production of the United States synthetic rubber industry. About 90,000,000 gallons were obtained under contracts entered into by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with the French industry.

Sugar Production Encouraged

The new decree supercedes that of March 11, 1953, and provides for a gradual reduction in alcohol production which, over a period of six or seven years, will lower annual supplies to the level of requirements. At the same time, the French government will encourage the increased production of sugar, which is less costly to produce than alcohol.

The general reaction to the new decree, it was stated, has been that it is a rather inadequate reform of the existing regime. While a gradual reduction in alcohol production is provided, there will still be a surplus production in 1957-58 and it probably will be necessary to deal with an annual average deficit of the Alcohol Services estimated at 18,000,000,000 francs.

French Alcohol Needs

At present, French alcohol requirements are about 66,000,000 gallons annually. Distillation of surplus fruits, wines and molasses normally provide about 46,200,000 gallons so that only 19,800,000 gallons must be provided by sugar beets. Further, it is estimated that the government will hold in stock more than 79,000,000 gallons by the end of the present year. The total volume of surpluses that it must market by "abnormal" means before balanced production is achieved is estimated at almost 238,000,000 gallons.

No immediate solution to the disposal of these future supplies has been suggested by the French government, it was stated, although it is felt by others that sales of alcohol to foreign countries at a considerable loss would form the "least bad" way out.

Labor Secretary Named

James P. Mitchell, a labor relations expert now serving as Assistant Secretary of the Army for manpower, was appointed Secretary of Labor October 8 by President Eisenhower. Mr. Mitchell succeeds Martin P. Durkin, who resigned recently.

NLRB Denial of Craft Severance In Chemical Plants Asked by MCA

In one of the most important policy cases yet to come before the National Labor Relations Board directly affecting the chemical industry, the Manufacturing Chemists Association last week urged the board to adopt a rule against craft severance in any plant in the basic chemical industry where the established history of collective bargaining has been on a plant-wide basis.

The recommendation was contained in a brief and in oral arguments October 7 presented to the board by Marx Leva of Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington, counsel employed by MCA to present the chemical industry's position in a labor case involving the American Potash & Chemical Corporation and several of the AFL craft unions.

The AFL unions have asked the board to sanction a rule for carving up employment at the company's Trona, Calif., plant into craft unions. Because of the importance of the question as possibly establishing a precedent on labor questions in the basic chemical industry which may later come before the board, MCA was invited to appear as amicus curiae, along with the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

MCA Board Unanimous on Stand

MCA's opposition to recognition of craft unions in a plant where there has been a long established plant-wide unit was unanimously agreed upon by the twenty-four members of the MCA board. The reasons set forth by MCA for adopting this position were summarized as follows:—

"Congress has vested in the board the responsibility of designating the 'appropriate unit' for collective bargaining. In discharging that responsibility in craft severance cases, the board has enunciated, in the National Tube case and elsewhere, a principle which gives controlling weight, on an industry-wide basis, to the history of collective bargaining in the individual plant, the history of collective bargaining in the industry, the degree of integration between production and maintenance and the community of interest between production and maintenance personnel.

Chemical Industry Likened to Steel

"These are the factors on which the board has relied in ruling that craft severance is inappropriate and will be denied in the basic steel industry and in several other industries. It is the belief of MCA that all of these factors exist in the basic chemical industry in even more marked degree than in those industries where the board has heretofore ruled that craft severance is inappropriate and will be denied. Moreover, it is the belief of MCA that there are also additional factors present in the basic chemical industry, such as the national defense importance of continuous production by the industry, which constitute still further reasons for a board ruling that craft severance is inappropriate, and will be denied, in the basic chemical industry."

MCA cited several important examples

—*Continued on page 55*

Cryolite, Titanium Quarterly Export Quotas Unchanged

Fourth quarter export quotas for cryolite and certain titanium commodities were set at the same levels as those of the third quarter by the Office of International Trade last week.

The quota for natural and artificial cryolite is 80,000 pounds, for ferrotitanium and ferro-carbon titanium the quota is 10,000 pounds, and for titanium ores and concentrates containing 90 percent TiO_2 and above the quota is 25,000 pounds.

OIT also announced that as of October 8 exports of paranitroanilin are no longer subject to individual validated licenses but may now be shipped under general license to all country group O and R destinations, except Hong Kong, Macao and the Iron Curtain areas.

The following commodities have been made subject to "dollar limit" restrictions and are excepted from the "time limit" license procedure, effective November 7:—Bismuth salts and compounds in bulk form for parenteral solutions or ampuls; ammonium molybdate; cerium oxalate; cerium compounds; lanthanum ammonium nitrate; lanthanum oxide; lithium salts and compounds, rare earth compounds, n.e.c.; and zirconium compounds.

The following chemicals are no longer subject to "dollar limit" restrictions and are exportable under the "time limit" license procedures:—Human blood plasma; crude and refined glycerin; alumina crystallins and activated aluminum mesh; tungsten chlorides, oxides, salts, and all tungsten compounds.

Polytetrafluoroethylene ("Teflon") and polytrifluorochloroethylene ("Kel-F") in their plastics, paints and miscellaneous forms may be shipped under general license after October 15 to country group O destinations only within the "dollar limits" specified on the positive list. Previously the limit was $500.

Rubber Unit Disposal Group Now Two-Thirds Completed

Two members of the three-men commission to be set up for disposal of the synthetic rubber industry to private interests were appointed October 6 by President Eisenhower. They are Everett R. Cook, a Memphis, Tenn., cotton broker, and Leslie R. Rounds, first vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Under the law, the commission must submit a plan of disposing of the twenty-eight units of the synthetic rubber industry, including the copolymer plants, styrene plant, butyl rubber plants and the butadiene plants by January 31, 1955. The proposed contracts of sale also must be accompanied by affidavits of the Attorney General that they do not violate the antitrust laws.

The White House stated that the third member of the commission would be selected soon, but gave no indication of when the announcement could be expected. Under the law, persons connected with the chemical, oil or rubber industries are barred from being appointed to the commission.

BDSA Administrator's Post Goes to Charles Honeywell

Selection of Charles F. Honeywell to be administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration was announced October 8 by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. Mr. Honeywell, whose business experience covers several unrelated fields, has been senior special assistant to Secretary Weeks since January 20.

Announcement also was made of three other major appointments in the agency.

—*Continued on page 77*

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration for certification of antibiotic drugs have been modified by the agency in several particulars in two orders appearing in the *Federal Register* of October 2.

The orders provide for tests and methods of assay and certification of two new penicillin preparations, crystalline penicilling G sodium oral suspension and potassium pencilin G oral suspension; a change in the composition of the type of container used for packaging penicillin ointment intended solely for veterinary use; deletion of the requirements that the labels for bacitracin and a mixture of crystalline penicillin and bacitracin intended for systemic medication bear the statement "For hospital use only."

Also, for a change in the number of certification samples required for each batch of chlortetracycline gauze packing from a minimum of twenty and a maximum of 100 immediate containers to a minimum of five and a maximum of twelve; for tests and methods of assay and certification of a new penicillin preparation tablet, dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G and crystalline penicillin, and for a change in the expiration date of penicillin-streptomycin-bacitracin dental paste from six months to twelve months.

ADMA Research Unit Meeting Set Nov. 5-7

The American Drug Manufacturers Association's research and development section will hold a meeting November 5 through 7 at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

On the opening day at a general session, Dr. Karl F. Heumann will speak on "Work of the Chemical-Biological Coordination Center, National Research Council," of which he is director, and Dr. F. F. Bradshaw, president of Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Co., will have as his topic, "Scientific Personnel—How to Stimulate Their Productivity and Creativeness."

Three committee roundtables will be conducted during the afternoon. At the first, sponsored by the pharmaceutical development committee, Prof. Joseph L. Kanig, Columbia University College of Pharmacy, will speak on "Production and Testing of Enteric Coatings." Discussion leaders will include:—Prof. L. T. Chavkin, Columbia University College of Pharmacy; D. L. MacDonnell, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, and F. J. Kirchmeyer, Abbott Laboratories. Another paper on "Riboflavin Phosphate in Parenterals and Other Solutions," will be presented by Paul E. Sleezer, Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc.; Dr. G. H. Schneller, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, will serve as discussion leader.

Joint Roundtable Planned

The physical chemistry committee and the organic-biochemistry-pharmacology committee will also hold a roundtable on "Physical Methods in Structural Organic Chemistry," with Dr. F. C. Nachod, Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, presiding. The first part will be concerned with molecular weight and studies and the following papers will be presented:—"Conventional Methods," by Dr. T. J. Webb, Merck & Co.; "X-Ray Method," by Dr. S. F. Kern, Eli Lilly & Co., and "Light Scattering Method," by Dr. R. W. Mattoon and Dr. G. W. Barlow, Abbott Laboratories. The second part will concern structural group methods. Scheduled for presentation are the following papers:—"Infrared Methods," by Dr. R. C. Gore, American Cyanamid Company; "Tri-Substituted Benzenoid Derivatives," by Dr. J. M. Vandenbelt, Parke, Davis & Co., and "Structure Proof of Terramycin," by Dr. K. Brunings, Chas. Pfizer & Co.

At the research administration committee roundtable, Dr. J. A. Aeschlimann, of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., will present a paper on "Recording and Transferring Information," and the discussion leaders will be Dr. E. J. deBeer, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc., and Dr. W. H. Lycan, Johnson & Johnson. Another paper, on "Suggested Criteria for Administration of Grants to Scientific Societies and Periodicals," will be presented by Dr. H. M. Winegarden, Cutter Laboratories. Discussion leaders will be:—Dr. F. F. Yonkman and

—Continued on page 65

Lead Antitrust Suit Filed Against Two Major Firms

The Department of Justice announced October 9 that a civil antitrust suit has been filed against the American Smelting & Refining Company and the St. Joseph Lead Company in the United States District Court for the southern district of New York.

The suit charged that the two largest lead producers in the United States had restrained and attempted to monopolize interstate and foreign trade in the sale and production of primary lead. The complaint alleged that the defendants, since 1920, have been engaged in a continuing agreement to suppress and limit competition in the mining, smelting, refining and marketing of primary lead by:—

"Regulating production; exercising control over the refining and marketing of competitors' production; joining with foreign producers to influence the movement of foreign lead into the United States, and by these several devices to have exercised control over the price of primary lead in the United States."

Attorney General Herbert Brownell commented that "the primary lead industry of the United States has been so dominated by the two defendants that no new producer has entered the industry for almost thirty-five years. In a dynamic society such as ours every barrier to the entry of new producers must be eliminated to maintain our system of free enterprise."

AWWA Sets '54 Conference

The American Water Works Association will hold its seventy-fourth annual conference May 23 to 28, 1954, in Seattle, Wash.

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NSF Research Obligations, Expenses Seen Off in '54

A decline in both obligations and expenditures of federal funds for scientific research and development in fiscal year 1954 from the record totals established in previous years was reported last week by the National Science Foundation.

The agency estimated obligations for research and development at $2,074,000,000 for 1954, compared with $2,187,000,000 for 1953; expenditures at $2,127,000,000 for 1954, against $2,205,000,000 in 1953. Since the lag between obligations and expenditures has averaged about nine months over the past several years, the foundation stated, the decline in obligations for 1954 will presumably be reflected in a further decrease in expenditures in fiscal 1955.

The Department of Defense estimates constitute the largest portion of the totals for both obligations and expenditures. Present figures indicate that in fiscal year 1954 the department may obligate $1,556,000,000, including a carryover of $142,000,000 from previous years.

Monsanto, Nat'l Research Seek Titanium Plant Loan

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., have announced they are holding discussions with the General Services Administration in Washington concerning a government loan for constructing a plant for the production of low-cost titanium.

The two organizations have been engaged for several years in a joint research project directed toward the development of processes for the low-cost production of titanium metal. No further details are available at the present time, it was stated.

Aluminum Allotted by GSA For Independent Fabricators

More than 101,000,000 pounds of primary aluminum will be made available to independent fabricators during the fourth quarter of 1953, Edmund F. Mansure, head of General Services Administration, announced October 5. Mr. Mansure said this is 40 percent more than the amount required under existing contracts the government has with the major aluminum producers.

"Under the contracts," Mr. Mansure said, "a minimum of two-thirds of all aluminum produced by new facilities, less purchases for the national stockpile and set-asides for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense, must be made available to non-integrated users. The new facilities are those covered by expansion contracts between the government and the aluminum industry."

Contracts with the three major producers—Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metals Company and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation—require that they offer two-thirds of their new production, less US government needs, to non-integrated users of aluminum for a period of five years from the date expansion started. For the next fifteen year period, 25 percent of expanded production will be offered to non-integrateds.

The 101,000,000 pounds announced last week has already been contracted for. Total production for the fourth quarter will be about 651,000,000 pounds. Of this amount, approximately 231,000,000 pounds will result from new production. During the third quarter of 1953, fabricators had available 90,000,000 pounds. Production from new facilities for that period was approximately 220,000,000 pounds, and total production amounted to 650,000,000 pounds. When all plants involved in the present aluminum expansion program are completed, annual production will be well over 3,000,000,000 pounds.

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Price Index Continues Gain

The overall OPD price index moved up 0.11 point last week, marking the second successive advance. Among the increases in the protective coatings market were acetylene black, chlorinated paraffin and Singapore dammar gum. In this market only soybean protein moved down.

Eugenol and isoeugenol were the aromatic chemicals reported at increased costs, while amyl salicylate was lowered in this group. Rosemary oil, of the technical grade, was the only essential oil that declined. Among the items advanced in the essential oils group were Bourbon ylang-ylang, caraway, spike lavender and Bourbon geranium. Textile and leather chemical changes were limited to advances for egg yolk and Maine potato starch and to declines for egg albumen and valonia cups. Among drugs and fine chemicals, refined and deodorized castor oil, as well as the USP grade, were reduced.

Tin metal edged downward in the heavy chemicals group, which recorded no advances. The agricultural market saw a drop in castor pomace, while dried blood and tankage were advanced. Greases, lard and tallow were stronger in the fats and oils section. This market also witnessed advances for coconut, cottonseed, palm kernel and soybean oils. Oils reduced were linseed, oiticica, olive and peanut. The petroleum derivatives and coal chemicals markets were without feature.

Except for twenty-three changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Black, acetylene, 1c. per lb. (72).
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, 1½c. per lb. (72).
Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia (49).
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb. (45).
Eugenol, USP, 15c. per lb. (69).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (78).
Gum, Dammar, Singapore No. 1, 1c. per lb. (72).
dust, 1c. per lb.
Isoeugenol, 10c. per lb. (69).
Lard, 1¼c. per lb. (78).
Oil, anise, USP, 15c. per lb. (69).
Caraway, 45c. per lb. (69).
Coconut, crude, N. Y., ¼c. per lb. (78).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (78).
refined, ¼c per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (78).
refined, ½c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 75c. per lb. (69).
Lavender, Spanish, spike, 5c. per lb. (69).
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb. (78).
Soybean, crude, 1¾c per lb. (78).
refined, 1¾c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 10c. per lb. (69).
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, No. 1, $2 per lb. (69).
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (78).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (49).

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 2 10c. per lb. (78).
Amyl salicylate, 1c. per lb. (69).
Castor pomace, $1 per ton. (49).
Copra, $10.00 per ton (78).
Egg albumen, tech., 2c. per lb. (45).
Oil, castor, dehydrated, 1c. per lb. (78).
refined and deodorized oil, 1c. per lb. (57).
USP, 1c. per lb. (57).
No. 3, tech., 1c. per lb.
Braz., No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ⅝c. per lb. (78).
Linseed, 2 10c. per lb. (78).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (78).
Olive, 5c. per gallon (78).
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb. (78).
refined, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., 5c. per lb. (69).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (78).
Protein, chemically isolated, ½c. per lb. (72).
Tin, metal, 1½c. per lb. (38)
Valonia cups, $1 per ton (45).
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 9, 1953	Oct. 2, 1953	Oct. 10, 1952
105.70	105.58	109.27

Weeks Appoints Haines To Key BDSA Position

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks last week appointed William E. Haines assistant deputy administrator of the department's new Business and Defense Services Administration. The post represents a key spot in the new agency.

Mr. Haines' business experience includes the position of assistant program vice-president to the National Association of Manufacturers where he worked with the committees on economic stability and demobilization of wartime controls; in the industrial relations department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and the purchasing department of the Millville Manufacturing Company, Millville, N. J.

During World War II, Mr. Haines served in the War Production Board as special assistant to Sidney J. Weinberg in the executive office of the chairman and later was executive assistant to S. W. Anderson, WPB program vice-chairman. Thereafter, he served as assistant to Paul G. Hoffman, administration of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

NPCA Annual Parley Plans Are Announced

Plans for the annual convention of the National Pest Control Association, to be held October 19 through 21 in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., have been announced.

On the afternoon of the opening day there will be a symposium on sanitation, with Ralph E. Heal presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"The Effect of the National Grain Sanitation Program in Iowa," by Harold Gunderson, Iowa College of Agriculture; "Sanitarians and the PCO," by Walter Snyder, executive director of the National Sanitation Foundation; "Regulatory Officials' Problems," by Maurice P. Kerr, chief of the Minneapolis district of the Food and Drug Administration; "Pest Control Operators' Problems," by Justus C. Frankenfeld, technical representative of Orkin Exterminating Company, and "The National Association of Sanitarians and the Pest Control Industry," by Laverne Penn, Milwaukee, Wisc., Department of Health. This will be followed by an open forum discussion.

Ives to Preside

Harlem B. Ives will preside at the morning session on October 20. A. W. Lindquist, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, will speak on "Residuals and What to Do When They No Longer Are Effective," and E. R. Kalmbach, biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service, will present a paper on "Bird Control—Pigeons, Starlings and Sparrows."

A. H. Bender will preside at the next session that morning and the following papers will be presented:—"Termite Problems From An Architect's Point of View," by David Briggs Maxfield, of Oxford, Ohio; "Research on Termite Control in Slab Construction," by R. Joseph Kowal, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; "Ethylene Dibromide in Termite Control," by Karl Hassler, Neil A. Maclean Company.

During the afternoon Mr. Bender will

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Oxytocin, Pituitary Hormone, Synthesized by Cornell Team

Oxytocin, a hormone of the pituitary gland, has been produced synthetically by a team of chemists led by Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, professor of biochemistry of the Cornell University Medical College, at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York, it was revealed last week.

Oxytocin, an important factor in childbirth and lactation, is the first of the pituitary's secretions, which include ACTH, to be made in the test tube. In fact, it was stated, it is the first polypeptide hormone to be produced synthetically.

Synthesis of oxytocin establishes the structure of this hormone and opens the door to many new studies in biochemistry, pharmacology and physiology, which should lead to a better understanding of its function, according to Dr. du Vigneaud. Such a synthesis may also provide an un-

—*Continued on page 51*

Sumner Executive V. P.

Ralph L. Ericsson has been elected executive vice-president of Sumner Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Ericsson joined Sumner in 1948 as sales manager, became a vice-president two years later and was elected to the board of directors in 1952. He was associated with Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, from 1941 to 1948 and, prior to that, was with what is now Westvaco Chemical Division of Food, Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

ADM Sells Its Chlorophyll Line to Keystone Chemurgic

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., last week announced the sale of its chlorophyll interests to a new corporation headed by Donald G. Carpenter, former manager of its chlorophyll division and president of Keystone Chemurgic Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa. The new company took over operations September 29.

The new owners plan to conduct business under the name of Keystone Chemurgic Corporation, the same corporate name under which Mr. Carpenter pioneered in the manufacture of chlorophyll in 1947 at Bethlehem.

Mr. Carpenter added that although the market for chlorophyll has leveled off at a point far below estimates made last year, there are several chlorophyll products on the market which have scientific and public acceptance. These include certain chewing gums, toothpastes, mints and pharmaceuticals. Keystone will continue as a supplier to companies making these products.

Involved in the transaction were ADM's plant and equipment located at Bethlehem, the services of Dr. Henning von Dobeneck, who has been conducting research at Munich, Germany, and new processes developed by ADM during the past year.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Department of Defense is taking another look at the military mobilization requirements which may very well wind up in a new industry expansion program. The agency presently is looking over full mobilization production schedules for 1,000 major items and will supply the Office of Defense Mobilization with data by November 15. Later it will submit further data on a number of important defense materials based on the end-item schedules.

In effect, the military and ODM are attempting to develop a "resource budget for war," based on the necessary theory that resources, not dollars, are the limiting factor. Never in the past have we in peacetime developed realistic wartime requirements and determined whether they were within our resources.

Agencies other than the Department of Defense have submitted program levels and related steel, copper and aluminum requirements under full mobilization conditions. ODM has been working with the other agencies in analyzing the information and when the information on military programs is received, it will be possible to complete the first-round" quantitative analysis of full mobilization requirements and capacity.

As a result of balancing wartime demand and supply potential deficiencies can be identified. This is where further industry expansion programs enter the picture. When the potential deficiencies are identified, their further intensive work will be done to confirm what actions must be taken to overcome those deficiencies.

AEC and Its Secrets

A phenomenal volume of information is being obtained by the Atomic Energy Commission from its many research programs, but contrary to statements so often heard, it is not all stamped with the label of secrecy. This year's research budget is $260,000,000 and next year it will be even larger. AEC supports eight national laboratories employing upwards of 16,500 people, some 1,065 holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Also, the agency has some 600 research and development contracts on specified projects with colleges, universities and qualified business laboratories.

But every two weeks the commission publishes, not as a secret document but free as the air, a booklet entitled "Nuclear Science Abstracts." In it the interested worker or the merely curious will find under such major headings as Biology and Medicine, Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Engineering, etc., the description of the

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Union Carbide Research Position to Dr. McNamee

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced several appointments to research positions, headed by that of Dr. Raymond W. McNamee as manager of research administration.

Dr. McNamee had been superintendent of the research and development department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide, and is being succeeded in that post by Dr. Franklin Johnston. Dr. Bruce J. Miller has been named assistant to Dr. McNamee and Dr. Henry C. Chitwood has been appointed assistant director of research for organic chemicals.

Dr. McNamee will help coordinate the research activities of all the corporation

Dr. Raymond W. McNamee

laboratories where basic research and development is being done on alloys, chemicals, gases, carbons and plastics. He joined the corporation's chemical research organization in 1933 at South Charleston, W. Va., and was this year's winner of the Herty Medal for outstanding contributions to chemistry in the southeast. Dr. McNamee has played a prominent part in industrial research on large-scale production processes for styrene, ethylene oxide and allethrin.

Dr. Johnston joined Carbide & Carbon in 1933 and in 1938 was made a research group leader. He was appointed assistant director of research for the company in 1951. In his new post he will be in charge of the research center at South Charleston.

Dr. Miller will coordinate the recruiting

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Columbia-Southern to Start Work on Ammonia Unit Soon

Design and construction of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation's first ammonia producing plant, to be located at Natrium, W. Va., will be under the direction of the Chemical Construction Company, it was announced in Pittsburgh, Pa., last week by E. T. Asplundh, president of Columbia-Southern, wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Actual construction work on the new plant is expected to get under way by the first of the year. Columbia-Southern expects to be in ammonia production by late 1954. Hydrogen available as a by-product of the electrolytic production of chlorine and caustic soda at the firm's present Natrium facilities will be utilized in the ammonia manufacturing process.

Tricresyl Phosphate Output Upped 80 P.C. by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has completed production changes to increase its tricresyl phosphate output more than 80 percent, it was disclosed last week by Howard I. Armstrong, manager of plasticizers sales for the company's organic chemicals division.

The step-up was made to keep pace with the growing demand for tricresyl phosphate, both as the principal ingredient in "TCP," the trademark for the Shell Oil Company-developed additive for gasoline, and as a plasticizer in the production of vinyl floor tile, wire compound and film, Mr. Armstrong said. Monsanto manufactures phosphorus oxychloride, principal tricresyl phosphate raw material.

Atlas Elects Paget Director

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., last week elected Richard M. Paget to its board of directors. Mr. Paget is senior partner in the New York and Chicago management consultant firm of Cresap, McCormick & Paget.

Drug Makers Formally Oppose New BAI Plan

Manufacturers of veterinary biologicals, protesting the proposed regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry covering special licenses for the marketing of new preparations, formally petitioned the agency last week to drop the regulations on the grounds that they are unnecessary in the light of the existing authority to control the introduction of new drugs.

In a statement filed with the bureau October 7 as a followup to the conferences held with officials on September 29 (OPD, 10/5/53), the veterinary committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association also objected to review of advertisements prior to publication, and the proposed withholding of a license until "efficacy" of the product has been proved.

"It is our opinion that the virus-serum-toxin and analogous products act of 1913 and present regulations grant the bureau ample authority to control not only new products but all licensed products for the protection of the livestock industry and other segments of the public," the statement said.

Present Regulations Cited

"Present regulations provide for (1) the licensing of establishments preparing and handling all biological products prepared for sale in interstate commerce; (2) inspection of entire premises; (3) submission of label, package circulars and like material to the bureau before use; (4) reinspection of all biological products at any time or place, and (5) if found worthless, contaminated, dangerous or harmful, the secretary shall give notice that said products shall not be sold, bartered, or exchanged until the secretary shall otherwise direct.

"With these and other broad controls, we fail to see the necessity for further restriction specifically dealing with new products. In all seriousness we question the need of the category 'special license' or any other category of licenses, such as 'limited' other than the general license.

"The original act not only authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue licenses but also to suspend and revoke licenses as may be necessary to prevent the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, or analogous products for use in the treatment of domestic animals."

Issuance of Special Licenses

The committee said that it agreed that a useful purpose is served by issuing special licenses under the regulations that have been in effect since March 1, 1949, for "particular cases for preparation of biological products, for experimental or trial use." It added, however, that the meaning of these regulations is far different from that proposed in the regulations now under consideration.

"It is our considered opinion," it was stated, "that when a product has reached the stage of development at which it is ready for sale on the market only one class of licenses should be granted and that is a general license. Such a license does not imply that further evaluation of the product will stop. Such evaluation is a continuous process."

In opposing the requirements that the preparation must be "efficacious" the statement of the committee pointed out that the present regulations now provide "a license will not be issued unless in the opinion of the chief, the condition of the establishment and the methods of preparation of biological products are such as reasonably to insure that the products will accomplish the object for which they are intended, and that they

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Norwich Pharmacal Plans New Research Laboratory

Plans for construction of a new $1,500,000 research building for the Norwich Pharmacal Company were announced October 6 by Melvin C. Eaton, company president. To contain 50,000 square feet of operating space, the single-story, steel-frame structure will be erected adjacent to the firm's three-year-old chemical manufacturing plant north of Norwich, N. Y. Construction of the new building is scheduled for completion by November 1, 1954.

Scheduled for location in the new quarters are the company's synthetic chemistry, biology, microbiology, pharmacology, toxicology and pathology divisions together with an extensive research library. Control laboratories and the company's developmental laboratory will remain at the main plant in Norwich.

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16.

Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Kenmore hotel, Boston, October 15.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 14.

American Chemical Society, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting. Sheraton-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 4-7.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, research and development section, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., November 5-7.

American Fair Trade Council, annual open forum and luncheon, November 17, Roosevelt hotel, New York.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Management Association, national mnufacturing conference, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 28-30.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 2-4.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Standards Association, annual meeting and Fourth National Standardization Conference, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28, 1954.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston October 19-20.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30-December 5.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Combined Contact Committee of ADMA, APMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 22-23.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, winter meeting. Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 19, 1954; annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 17-18, 1954.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-31.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., November 12-13.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 2, 3.

Manufacturing Chemists association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 24.

Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 16-19.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Safety Council, congress and exposition, Chicago, October 19-23.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 28-30.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1-5, 1954.

Proprietary Association, foreign trade committee dinner meeting, November 17, Biltmore hotel, New York; executive committee meeting, December 10; scientific section-veterinary committee meeting, December 11, Biltmore hotel, New York.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20; annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 27.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29-31.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

Magnesium Conference November 2-3 in N. Y.

The Magnesium Association has announced plans for its ninth annual meeting, to be held November 2 and 3 at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

On the opening day, the casting division will meet with K. S. Sealander, of Aluminum Company of America, presiding. G. F. Hodgson, of Doehler-Jarvis Corporation, will present a paper entitled, "Magnesium Die Castings" and H. G. Warrington, of Dominion Magnesium, Ltd., will speak on "Some Foundry Characteristics of Magnesium Alloys Containing Thorium." This will be followed by a panel discussion on "Service Experience, Magnesium Alloys for Commercial Applications," with J. V. Winkler, of Dow Chemical Company, serving as moderator. Members of the panel will include:—Dr. George Found, Saginaw Bay Industries, Inc.; Carlton C. Hitchcock, R. C. Hitchcock & Sons, and Robert M. Burns, Pacific Chain & Manufacturing Company.

Baldwin to Speak

At a luncheon session, Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York *Times*, will speak on "Where Do We Go From Here." A technical session will follow with Mr. Warrington serving as chairman. Topics to be presented will include:—"Designing Magnesium Products," by W. Z. Jarmicki, products division of Light Alloys, Ltd., and "Performance Data: Stainless Steel Wire Screw Thread Inserts in Magnesium Applications," by Paul E. Wolfe, Heli-Coil Corporation. A meeting of the board of directors will be held at the conclusion of the technical session.

The program on November 3 will open with a technical session at which Mr. Warrington will preside. Papers to be presented will include:—"Use of Metal Adhesives With Magnesium," by Douglas A. Tooley, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation; "Finishing Systems for Magnesium," by Hugo Barbian, Dow Chemical Company, and "Magnesium Alloy Back Extrusions," by C. Ridgely Kemp, Magnesium Company of America.

Following a luncheon session, there will be a general session with J. S. Patrick, of the Magnesium Association, acting as chairman. The session will include a general discussion, the annual business meeting and election of officers.

ASA Coonley Medal for '53 To Vermont's Sen. Flanders

Ralph E. Flanders, senior senator from Vermont, has been named to receive the nation's highest award in the field of standardization. He will receive the 1953 Howard Coonley gold medal for "service in advancing the national economy through voluntary standards." Presentation will be made at the annual award luncheon meeting of the American Standards Association in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 21.

Previous recipients of the award have been Howard Coonley, after whom the medal was named, 1950, Herbert Hoover, 1951, and William L. Batt, 1952.

Col. Perry L. Houser, general supervisor, manufacturing standards research, International Harvester Company, Chicago, has been named to receive the standards medal, which is awarded annually for leadership in the actual development and application of standards.

Sen. Flanders is a past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the National Machine Tool Builders Association and a former vice-president of the American Engineering Council. Until becoming senator in 1946, he was president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt.

Col. Houser, recipient of the standards medal, has been active in the standardization of small tools and machine tool elements since 1938. He is chairman of ASA committee B5, which works in the field. He served with the US government as a standards expert from 1941 to 1946 and again in 1950-51.

AATCC Elects Sampson

Albert E. Sampson of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, in Boston, was elected treasurer of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the 188th council meeting, held during the association's 32nd annual convention in Chicago recently. Mr. Sampson succeeds William R. Moorehouse, who resigned after serving as treasurer for more than thirty years. Mr. Moorehouse was elected treasurer emeritus. Prior to his election as treasurer, Mr. Sampson had been assistant treasurer for several years.

NWDA President

Fred M. Truett, president of the Southwestern Drug Corporation, Dallas, Tex., was elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at the seventy-ninth meeting of the association held last week at the Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles. Herman C. Nolen, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, was elected chairman of NWDA's board of control. Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, James E. Allen, Henry B. Gilpin Company, Washington, D. C., and second vice-president, Carl F. G. Meyer, 3rd, Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Resources Group Appoints Three Steering Committees

Three steering committees to aid the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future in discussing subjects of general concern in the natural resources field —the supply of resources abroad, resources research and land resources—have been appointed by conference officials.

A committee on United States concern with world resources will meet in Washington, D. C., October 13. Edward S. Mason, dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration of Harvard University, is chairman and E. G. Collado, assistant treasurer of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), is co-chairman.

A steering committee on problems in resources research, of which Earl P. Stevenson, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., is chairman, met recently. Ralph E. Gibson, director of the Johns Hopkins University applied physics laboratory at Silver Spring, Md., is co-chairman of the group.

Chairmanship to Partain

Membership of a committee on utilization and development of land resources was announced last week. Lloyd E. Partain, of Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, was appointed chairman and Samuel T. Dana, of the University of Michigan, was named co-chairman.

It is expected that the resources research steering committee and the Con-

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Textile Chemicals Group Elects Fancourt President

The Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association, at its annual meeting held October 1 and 2 in Atlantic City, N. J., elected W. F. Fancourt, 3rd, of Walter F. Fancourt Company, president of the organization. L. L. Grombacher of Standard Chemical Products, Inc., was continued as vice-president and Clyde D. Marlatt was renamed secretary and treasurer.

Four new TCMA directors were elected, bringing the association's board to a total of ten. The new board members are:—J. A. Branegan, Kali Manufacturing Company; John F. Rieder, Leatex Chemical Company; George A. Goulston, George A. Goulston Company, and Leon Brick, Onyx Oil & Chemical Company.

Six directors were continued in office. They are:—Mr. Fancourt; Mr. Grombacher; H. B. Dohner, Amalgamated Chemical Corporation; William J. Duddy, American Aniline & Extract Company; J. B. Evans, Dexter Chemical Corporation, and E. E. Rettberg, jr., Scholler Bros., Inc.

Oil Trades Banquet Oct. 27

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its thirty-eighth annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel October 27. A reception will be held at 6:30 p.m. and dinner will follow at 7:45 p.m.

API Lines Up Agenda For Chicago Sessions

Leading representatives of government, business in general and all phases of the oil industry will address the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, to be held November 9 through 12 at the Conrad Hilton hotel and the Palmer House, Chicago.

On November 11 and 12 there will be general sessions at which the speakers will be:—Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for Defense Douglas McKay; Governor Johnston Murray, of Oklahoma; Lewis W. Douglas, board chairman for Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; John J. McCloy, board chairman for Chase National Bank, New York; P. C. Spencer, president of Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, and Frank M. Porter, president of the American Petroleum Institute. L. S. Wescoat, president of Pure Oil Company, Chicago, and chairman of the board of directors of the institute, will preside at both sessions.

Atomic Energy Featured Topic

One of the featured topics at the meeting will be atomic energy. W. L. Davidson, director of the Office of Industrial Development for the Atomic Energy Commission, will speak to the transportation group in the Palmer House November 9. Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will speak to the marketing session on the same day. Robert B. Murray, jr., under Secretary of Commerce for transportation, will speak to the transportation group on the opening day. On November 10 there will be an address by Frank D. Merrill, Public Works and Highway Commissioner for New Hampshire, under the auspices of the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

Oil company executives who will speak during the various sessions include:—John R. Suman, vice-president of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), on foreign oil operations, at a production session; A. W. Peake, president of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), on marketing position or profits; A. A. Stambaugh, board chairman of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), at a transportation session; Reese H. Taylor, president of Union Oil Company of California, at a financial and accounting session; Charles S. Jones, president of Richfield Oil Corporation, at an APIC session; H. S. M. Burns, president of Shell Oil Company, on "The Myth of Monopoly," at a public relations session; Dr. Robert E. Wilson, board chairman for Standard Oil Company (Indiana) at a research session, and J. E. Dyer, marketing vice-president for Sinclair Refining Company, at a lubrication session.

Gold Medal to Be Presented

One of the highlights of the meeting will be the presentation of the institute's Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement. It will be awarded on November 11, to a recipient whose name will be announced later.

Among the features on the opening day will be a number of group meetings. At a fundamental research session T. W. Nelson, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, chairman of the institute's research advisory committee for occurrence and recovery of petroleum, will preside and Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the research committee of the API board of directors, will present the organization's "Certificate of Appreciation" to outstanding petroleum researchers. Project advisory chairmen for three current API research projects will give their reports.

Public Relations Session Set

Stanton K. Smith, of Smith Oil & Refining Company, chairman of the Oil Industry Information Committee, will preside at a public relations session and present the OIIC "Certificate of Appreciation" to six outgoing district chairmen.

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SAACI '53 Annual Meeting Oct. 27 at Roosevelt Hotel

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its 1953 annual meeting and show October 27 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Makeup of SAACI's new nominating committee, members of which are selected by mail ballot, will be announced at the gathering.

The association's show this year will be entirely musical. Participating will be Doras Smith as guest soloist and the thirty-four voice SAACI choir, which is under the direction of Ed McGinley of the Fred Waring organization. Association members are invited to bring male guests. An ala carte bar will be open at 5:30 p.m.

Productions Available from CORNWELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ACIDS

Sulphuric Acid 60° 66° 98°
Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
Oleums 10° 20° 25° 65%
Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Chromic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)
Phosphoric 75% Food Grade
85% N. F. Grade

ALKALIES

Caustic Soda (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Caustic Potash (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Soda Ash, Light & Dense
Sodium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate

AMMONIA

Aqua Ammonia 26°

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

—99.9%

PHOSPHATES

Disodium Phosphate Crystal
Trisodium Phosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Tripolyphosphate

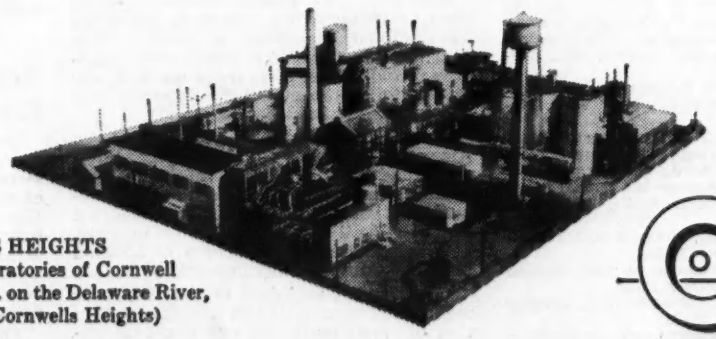
MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium Chloride
V.C.F. Salt

FINE CHEMICALS

Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Aluminum Chloride 32° Be'

Facilities maintained for custom manufacturing at Cornwells Heights Plant.



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical Corp. on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

Executive Offices—24 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.—MUrray Hill 3-0174

Sales Offices—Philadelphia, Pa.—Torresdale 4-7358
Paterson, N. J.—Lambert 5-2494
Reading, Pa.—Reading 2-1224

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 9 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., works or dlvd 100 lbs.10.50 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 -13.00
tanks, works or dlvd. 100 lbs. 9.00 -10.00
USP cbys, inclusive works. 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.21

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo 22.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —

USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.157.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.50 —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼ —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¼- .27
tankcars lb. .23½- —
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27¾
tankcars lb. .24¼- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¾
tanks lb. .11½- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .14¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 207° to 209°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib, cns, kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .33
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots. lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo fib dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.60 2.83
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycine, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .45 - —
Hexoic (see Caproic).
Hippuric, bbls., dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydnocarpic, bots lb 3.00 - —
Hydriodic, 10% c.p., cbys lb. .30 - —
Hydrobromic, 48%, cbys dlvd E lb .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb pots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 —
70% steel drms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech 70% bbls., non-return, Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3340
smaller lots, lb. .305 - .3390
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb 21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22½- .22¾
80% bbls, 5 or more lb. .3315- —
tech., 22%, bbls, c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys, works 100 lbs 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls, c.l. works 100 lbs 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .38½- .40¼
60%, dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2160- .2210
water white, dms lb. .2460- .2510
Maleic, cryst, powd., dms. lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l. and truckloads, works lb. .76 —
smaller lots, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .25½ .25¾
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ .27½
flaked, dms lb. .27 - .28¾
solid, dms lb. .28 - .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Abbreviations

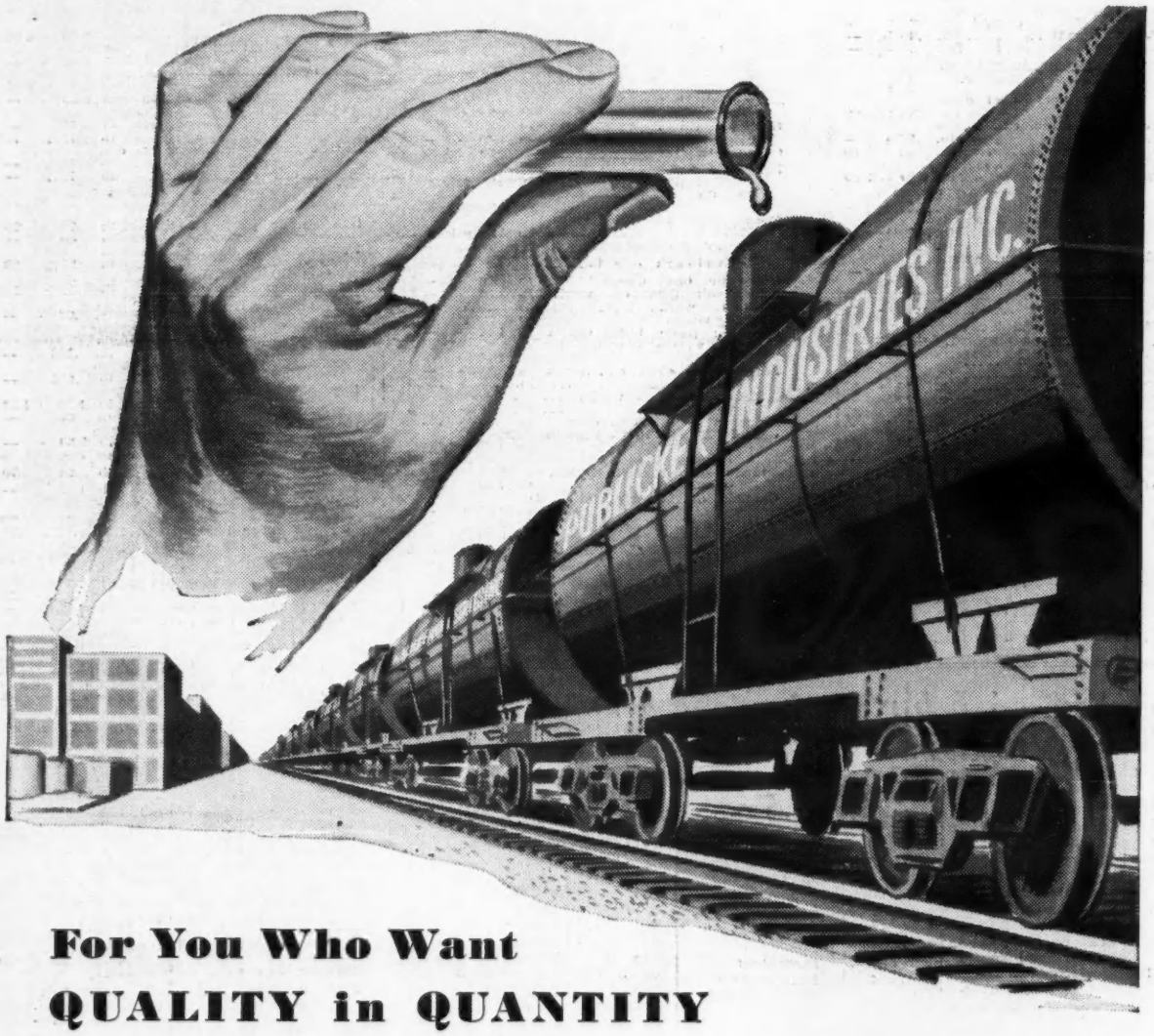
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
		dist.	distilled		
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns		
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
		dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	E.	east	oz	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
		ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles			purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
		gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys			SD.	specially denatured
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	S E.	southeast
		incl.	included	secs.	seconds
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
col.	color	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal			vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	W	west
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral	w w	water white
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Oleic—Alcohol, Ethylhexyl

Acid, oleic, single distilled, dms.. lb. .12¾- .14½
tanks ..... lb. .11 - —
double dist. (white), dms..... lb. .15¼- .17
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l. works ..... lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb lots, works..... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .17¾- —
Palm oil, double dist., dms ... lb. .12¼ .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb 1.74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms ..... lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
tech., dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Acid, picric, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .55 - —
dms. small ..... lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls ..... lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .263 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF., (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls..... lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works gal. .36 - —
whse. ..... gal. .50½- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S. bbls., works ..... lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs..... lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l..... lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls..... lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. ..... lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .82 - .86
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .16¾
single, dist., dms ..... lb. .14½- .16¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs... lb. .11¾- .13½
single pressed, bgs..... lb. .11¼- .13
triple-pressed, bgs..... lb. .14 - .15¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .62 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .21 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....ton.18.60 - —
Acid, sulphuric, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works.....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works.....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works.....ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms..... lb. .10¼- .12
hydrogenated, dms..... lb. .11¼- .13
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms ..... lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms. c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms..... lb. .39 - —
small dms ..... lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs. cnys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works .. lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. ..... lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls..... lb. .45 - .90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.00 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots..... oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - .40
tanks, works ..... lb. .36 - —
ACTH, bots..... gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
powdered, 30 mesh.., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.41 - 2.43
powder, bbls..... lb. 2.45 - 2.49
tech., cryst., bbls..... yb. 1.03 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .65 - .90
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works....lb .20¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18¼- —
pentanol-1, (synthetic normal), c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
pentanol-2, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms..... lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¾- .15
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- .16
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .15 - —
95%, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .18½- .19
tanks, works..... lb. .16½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more..lb. .73 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots..... lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Decyl, bots..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .66½- .71¼
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50½- —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis..... lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .51 - —
SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- .61¼
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, same basis..... gal. .48½- .49½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis..... gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis..... gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis ..... gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis ... gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis ..... gal.21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .23½- —



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ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

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New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

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Alcohol, furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .66 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see MethanoD).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- 78
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. 23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .532 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms. frt., alld lb 32 00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb 28 80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 4.25 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline ret. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo 225 00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo 225 00 - —
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb .29 - .21
hydrous, dms lb .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .29 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms, works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, chys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60 00 —
l.c.l., works ton 65 00 - 85 00
light, bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. 79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip, bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .62½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm, 1½c per lb for 50 lb dm, 3c per lb for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs, 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.13
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Amonophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton 85.00 -88 00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton 87.50 -90.50

Ammonia, aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11 15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works anhyd. basis ton 95.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4.000 lb lots frt alld lb .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.03
Biborate, bbls, c.l., works ton 312 00 —
ton lots ex whse ton 375 00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, com., dms., c.l., works lb 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 .2245
Bromide, NF, gran, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - 42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb 75 - —
dms lb 80 - 85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).

Alcohol, Furfuryl—Ammonium Sulphate

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, tertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77 50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 89.84 - —
domestic bgs., western, works. ton 68.00 -70.00—
with dolomite 20.5% N bgs. Hopewell, Va ton 51 00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222 00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton 285 50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs works lb .50 .70
Persulphate, kgs lb .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls, dms lb 45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb .11 .12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb .18 .30
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western works ton 50.00 - —
bulk, works ton 47 00 49.50
purified, dms., works lb .06½- .10

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LACTIC ACID

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A DIVISION OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Ammonium Sulphide—BHC

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100% ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works ton 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% in 1.70 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.00 - —
monobasic dextro bots lb 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.00 - —
Sulphate dextro, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., frt, alld, E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms, c.l. frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms lb .80 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.05 2.00
Nitrite, USP bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.37
Angelica root, dom, bls lb. .60 .70
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allg. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. allg. lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. allg. lb. .33 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. No prices.
Czech, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 98.5%, bbls., frt. allg. lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, ngs, c.l., frt. allg. lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. allg. lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs, dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1-kilo. lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 674.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton 34.00 - —
select, 350° F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 38.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.00 - —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 158.60 - —
l.c.l., works ton 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms, works lb 16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .28 - .32
root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton 65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton 64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys, works lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. allg., basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .41 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, lb 90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .64 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.15 - 1.40
BHC (see benzene hexachloride, technical).

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Neo-Fat® 10—Armour's fractionally distilled, 92% pure capric acid—is an excellent raw material for producing alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, metallic salts, nitriles, amides, amines, and other derivatives of this versatile fatty acid. Specifications include: titer, 28-33°C., iodine value of 1 or lower, acid value of 323 to 329, color (Lovibond 5¼") 2R to 20Y maximum, and a maximum of 0.2% unsaponifiable content and 0.2% moisture. Suggested uses range from anti-foaming agents to high boiling solvents. Neo-Fat 10 is available in 55-gallon lacquer lined drums and in aluminum tank cars. Write Armour today for further information and current price quotations.

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see DiphenyD.
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, oxs, tob lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib dms .... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate USP dms .... lb 3.90 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide fio dms ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate NF dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms ..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .22½ - .26
Bone dms, l.c.l. frt. alld lb .15½ .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. 1225 - —
uncompressed regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace fast extruding bgs., c.l. works lb .08 - —
ctns, l.c.l. whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb .0750 - —
bgs c.l. works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .055 - —
Charcoal (see C)
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs, c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs works lb .0.-0 0o75
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark bls .. lb .65 .70
tree bark bls ..... lb. .40 .42
Blanc fixe dry by product bgs. c.l., works ton 106 50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 116 50 - —
direct process bgs. c.l. works ton 100 00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 110.00 - —
N Y whse ton 140 88 155 00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works ..ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 5 02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 6.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble bgs., c.l ..... lb .16½ .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .60 - —
Blue, alkali dry bbls dlvd N or Tenn and N C., & of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St Louis lb 2 00 - —
toner bbls tithe flushed same basis lb 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine.
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls same basis lb 2.85 - —
resinated bbls same basis lb 2 40 - —
water dispersible lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, potash Prussian and Soda.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock fugitive 100% color strength bbls. same basis lb .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine cobalt type dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ .33
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½ .18½
regular types dry bbls same basis lb. .22½ .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls lb 5.25 - —
Blue dry colors dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1½c) Miss N C., S C. Tenn Tex (El Paso 2c) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1 6c higher Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal steamed, works, E ..ton.55.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic NF precip.)
Bones, raw bulk Atlantic ports ton 60.00 - —
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or chi ton.125.75- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works. ..... ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.91.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.139.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.144.50 - —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.41.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi. ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.65.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.118.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —

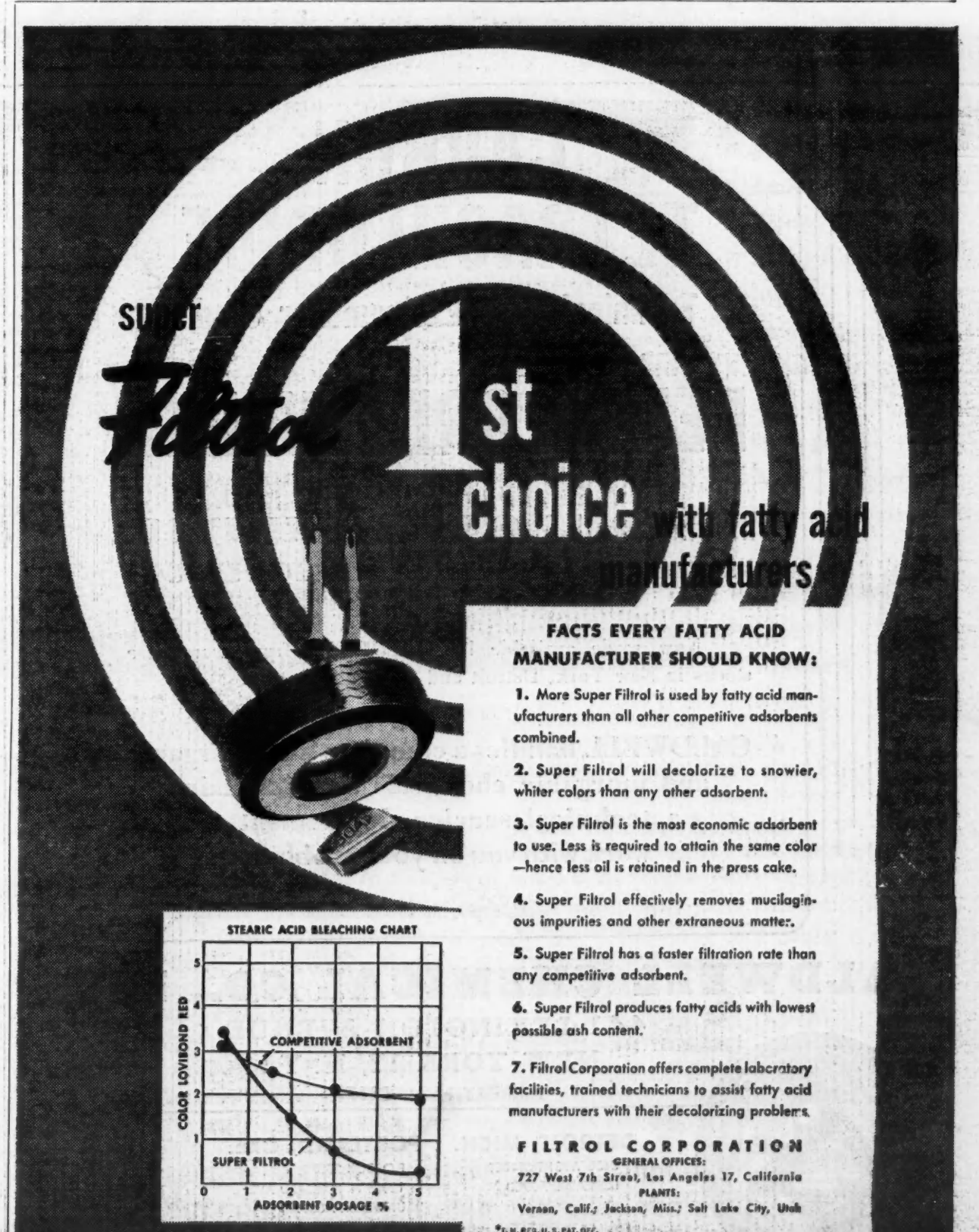
Borax, tech., powder, bbls., c.l., works ton.70.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.116.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.123.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .16 - .24
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19 .26
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.85 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb .62 - —
less truckload works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2 60
cbys ..... lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots ..... lb 5.40 5 70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, rns., dms., works, lb. .75 .85
moulding cns, dms., works lb. .85 1 00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb 1.05 1 25
radiator, cns, dms works lb .80 .85
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —

Brown, sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw paper bgs. c.l., works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs works lb. .06¾ - .08½
Turkey type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls, works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .04 - —
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms c.l. frt alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¾ - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½ - .16
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½ - —

Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl)
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .35 - —
Laurate, dms works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4 60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .24 .27½
Butylamine (see Mono, Di or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 6 75 7 05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots ..... lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb. 2.86 - —
anhydrous, dms .... lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic USP cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.60 - —
Citrated, USP, dms, 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —


SUPER
Filtrol
1st
choice
with fatty acid manufacturers
STEARIC ACID BLEACHING CHART
COLOR LOVIBOND RED
COMPETITIVE ADSORBENT
SUPER FILTROL
ADSORBENT DOSAGE %
FACTS EVERY FATTY ACID MANUFACTURER SHOULD KNOW:
1. More Super Filtrol is used by fatty acid manufacturers than all other competitive adsorbents combined.
2. Super Filtrol will decolorize to snowier, whiter colors than any other adsorbent.
3. Super Filtrol is the most economic adsorbent to use. Less is required to attain the same color—hence less oil is retained in the press cake.
4. Super Filtrol effectively removes mucilaginous impurities and other extraneous matter.
5. Super Filtrol has a faster filtration rate than any competitive adsorbent.
6. Super Filtrol produces fatty acids with lowest possible ash content.
7. Filtrol Corporation offers complete laboratory facilities, trained technicians to assist fatty acid manufacturers with their decolorizing problems.
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PLANTS:
Vernon, Calif.; Jackson, Miss.; Salt Lake City, Utah
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Calciferol—Charcoal

Calciferol cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .89 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
2,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt alld on 96 lbs or over lb .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb .10 .11
Bromide NF, jars lb .92 - .94
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.00 50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 175.00

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb .28 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars works, frt. alld ton 11.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb .40 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb .29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies, lb .24 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms, lb 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.20 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd, E. of Rockies cs 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars m 4.52 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb lots or more works lb .40 —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt equald lb .27¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 48.00 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —

Calcium para-aminosalicylate, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 80.00 -90.00
t.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt equald lb 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 110 lbs 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .35 —
l.c.l. lb .36 - .40
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb 2.65 - 3.75
Calomel, USP powd, dms lb 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb .1930- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb 1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms, kgs lb 3.00 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz., cs lb .63 - .65

Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb .55½- —
smaller lots lb .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .58 - —
smaller lots lb .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .91 - —
smaller lots lb .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb .11¾- .12
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms, c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal. dms., c.l., works, frt alld competitive points lb .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb .08 - —
Tetrachloride CP, dms., works lb .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l. E of Rockies, frt. alld lb .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb .115 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb .12 - —
tanks, E of Rockies, frt. alld. lb .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb .0875- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat lb 2.50 - 2.65
medium, cs lb 3.20 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb 1.70 - —
Mangalore type, cs lb 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb 1.28 - 1.30
Ceylon, bgs lb 1.28 - 1.30
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb, dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units .33 - —
Carvol, bots lb 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .30 - .34
Casein, dom acid precip, standard, bgs, 10,000 lb lots or more, ship't point lb .28 .32
premium, bgs, 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb .35 - 40
imported, Argentine acid precip., grd., 100-kg. lots or more, duty paid lb .24 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb .15½- —
longstick lb .17½- —
shortstick, bls lb .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb .60 - —
medium, bls lb .65 - —
thin, bls lb No Prices
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton 130.00 Nom
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb 3.17½- —
resublimed, dms, works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb .44½- —
Indian, bgs lb .21 - .21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd, lb .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .53 .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .49 .55
reprocessed, black, dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .43 .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .64 - —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l. frt alld lb .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .52 .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. or 100-lb. lots or more lb .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs, 50-lb lots or more, works lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb .90 1.00
Roman, cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb .26½ .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
granular bgs, works ton 77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, south ton 53.50 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton 53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —

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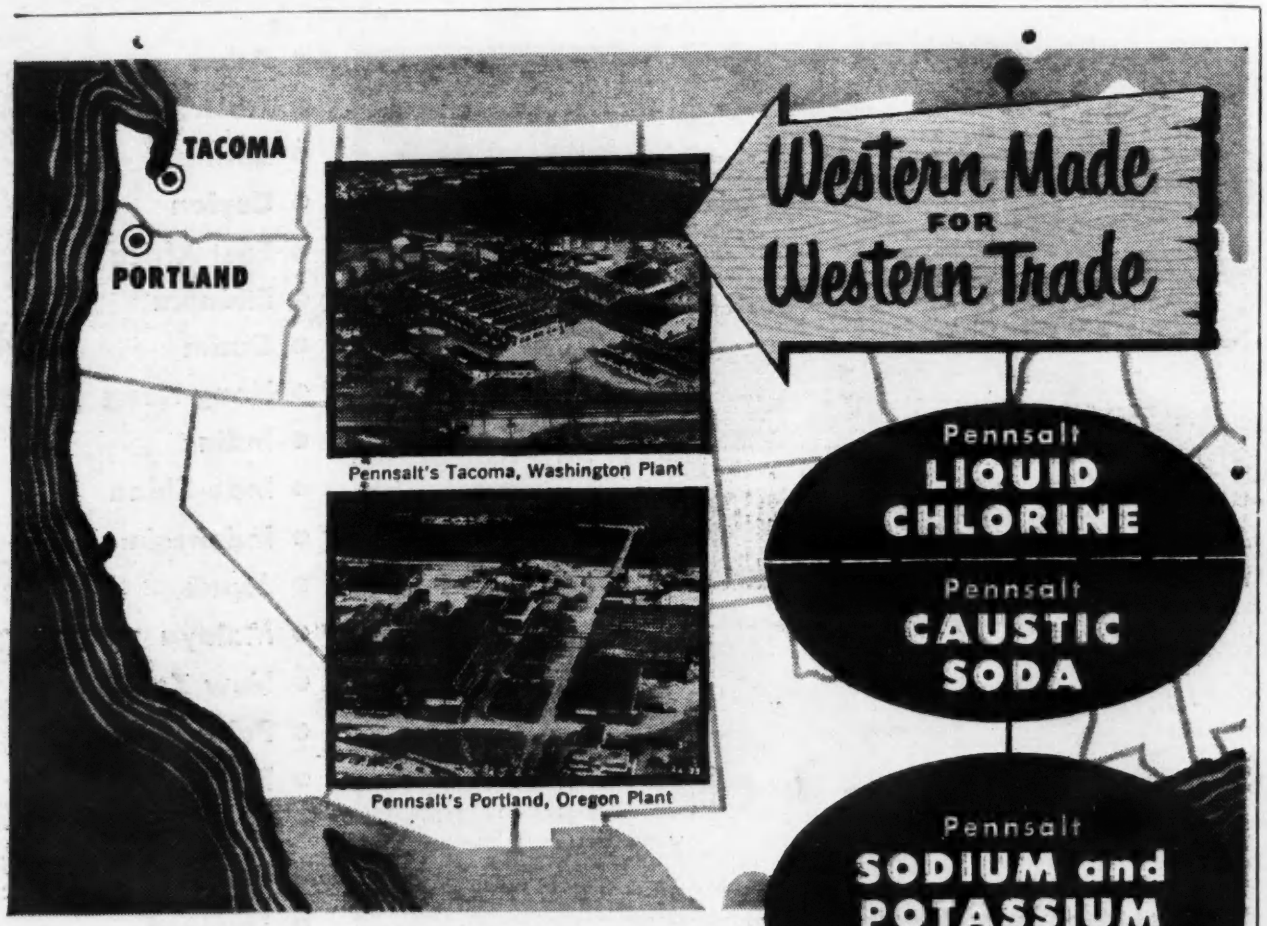
Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Chestnut Extract—Corn Syrup

Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0530-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.0565-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0440-	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1128-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1200-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works	lb	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30 -	—
500-lb lots	lb	1.33	—
100-lb lots or less	lb	1.25	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75 -	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66 -	.73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76 -	.83
Chlorinated paraffin 42% dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19 -	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., ctns., c.l., works	lb	.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.57 -	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns. c.l., works	lb	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.61 -	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.0825-	.1125
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points	lb.	.1025-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 tons		.0?3	—
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.		3.80 -	3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.80 -	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.00 -	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.00 -	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd E	lb	.18	.182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb	.30	.35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb	4.25 -	—
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works	lb	4.25 -	—
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75 -	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00 -	4.80
14% dms., works	lb.	8.90 -	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	55.00	-60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
imported 60%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00 -	—
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00 -	—
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00 -	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, ords	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld	lb	95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb	97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.29	—
Cholesterol, USP fib dms, 200 lb lots	lb	6.85 -	—
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt adjusted	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50 -	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50 -	1.75
Chromium acetate powd 32% Cr., bbls works	lb	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls. works	lb	08½	—
cbys works	lb.	.10¼	—
8½% bbls. works	lb	09	—
cbys. works	lb	.10¾	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.51 -	.52
Green (see Green, chrome)			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate solid, bbls	lb	49	—
Trioxide NF bots	lb	82	.89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)			
Chrysarobin, USP bots	lb	6.50	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.30
yellow broken, bgs	lb.	.29 -	.30
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns 100-oz. lots	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37 -	.40½
Cinchonine cryst, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.52 -	.57
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	.27½ -	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt adjusted	lb	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb	1.00	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.34 -	—
"0000," bgs	lb.	.42 -	—
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.00 -	3.75
Citronellal bots., dms	lb	1.50	2.00
Citronellol bots., dms	lb	1.75	2.20
Civet artificial, bots	lb	13.75	15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7.50	-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn.	ton.	19.50 -	—
crushed, bulk, Tenn	ton.	10.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50 -	—
	ton.	20.50 -	—
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port long	ton.	43.00	-45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port,	ton.	27.00	-30.00
China dom dry grd. air float. 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.50 -	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50 -	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., N. Y. area, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross	ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net	ton	50.00	—
l.c.l. ex whse net	ton	25.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	1.25 -	—
CMC, purified, high vis (see Gum cellulose), standard low vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works frt alld	lb	.60 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62 -	—
medium vis bgs. 23,000 lbs or over works, frt alld	lb.	.57 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	.59 -	—
technical high vis, 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, divd E., 100% basis	lb.	.56 -	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. divd. E	lb	.58 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs. divd E.	lb.	.62 -	—
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. divd E., basis 100%	lb.	.41 -	—
less than 23,000 lbs. divd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43 -	—
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., divd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l., divd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43 -	—
58% purity, bgs., c.l., divd E. basis, net weight	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., divd E	lb.	.36 -	—
47½% purity, c.l., divd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l., divd E	lb.	.43 -	—
36½% purity, bgs. c.l., divd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l. divd E	lb	.20	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than divd. E. prices.			
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.273 -	.3025
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285 -	.3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154 -	.165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850-	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950-	.3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650-	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.30 -	—
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	2.15 -	—
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd.,	lb.	1.20 -	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.72 -	—
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	72	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¾-	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.40 -	—
Naphthenate liquid 6% Co. dms.,	lb.	45¾-	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.06 -	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.68 -	—
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.76 -	—
Resinate fused 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.89 -	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd	lb.	1.40 -	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.42½-	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 -	—
Cochineal USP gray bgs	lb	.88	.90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.48
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.76 -	—
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz. lots	oz.	11.75 -	—
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25 -	—
Sulphate, USP cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22 -	.25
blue, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.26
Colchicine USP bots., cns	oz.	65.00	70.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.55
Collodion USP dms	lb	.32½	—
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34 -	—
Colocynth, pulp bls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Copper acerate, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	.278
Chloride anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.39 -	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.26¼-	—
Cyanide tech, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.639 -	—
Gluconate cns, dms	lb	3.00	3.24
Hydrate dms, frt alld E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼	.40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.29 -	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	.40 -	.50½
Quinolinolate, fib dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate precip., dms. frt. alld	lb	.27½	—
Stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.35	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		10.60	-11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715	—
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		17.10	-17.65
tribasic dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld 100 lbs.		22.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		23.00	-24.50
USP gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1715	—
Undecylenate dms.	lb	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l. dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs.		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f	ton.	200.00	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	195.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13	Nom.
Czech bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	.08
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min.	100 lbs	7.31	—
bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	—



Pennsalt plants in Portland and Tacoma provide western manufacturers with a convenient, dependable source of Liquid Chlorine, Caustic Soda, and Sodium and Potassium Chlorate. These basic chemical building blocks, essential to the petroleum, pulp, chemical, and other industries, are prepared by Pennsalt in all commercial grades and forms for volume shipment throughout the West.

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2901 TAYLOR WAY, TACOMA 1, WASHINGTON

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk. gm. 5.00 - —
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1 50 —
Meal, 41%, sacked, mills ton.58.50 -59.50
36%, same basis ton.53.50 -54.50
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns. lb. 2.94 3.15
powd cans lb. 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .80 - .90
Cream of tartar, NF, dum., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls. 5.000 lbs one shipment lb. .32½ —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 2.80 2.90
Coaltar crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068 —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510 —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970 —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 1.40
hardwood bots cbys lb. 1.05 1.10
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½ .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 —
ret. dms., c.l same basis lb. .1325 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375 —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 .1225
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10 50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .13½ - .13¾
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½ - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
DDD, tech. fine grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .27
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton.49.25 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works, ton.58.00 - —
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .13 - .15
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .29 - .30
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .28 - .29
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic Coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .89¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90¼ - .90¾
tanks, works lb. .88 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd., E lb. .35¾ - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾ - .37
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - .82½
tanks, works lb. .80 - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .35¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works lb. .66½ - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l. works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .41¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾ - .27
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾ - .28
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Borborate, dms, l.c.l lb. .30½ —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 —
Diethyleneglycol, monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½ —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo.120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35½ - .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½ - .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, works, dms., c.l. lb. .73¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .74¼ - .74¾
tanks lb. .72 - —
Dihydrazine sulphate dms. works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ —
l.c.l., dvid lb. .16¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —

use sodium compounds?

SODIUM ACID FLUORIDE
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SODIUM BIFLUORIDE
SODIUM BISULFITE, Anhydrous
SODIUM FLUOBORATE
SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM METABISULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, Mono U.S.P.
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE, Anhydrous
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE, Anhydrous
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE, Flake & Crystal
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
SODIUM SULFATE, Anhydrous
SODIUM SULFITE, Anhydrous
SODIUM THIOSULFATE (Hypo), Crystal & Anhydrous
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE
GLAUBER'S SALT, Anhydrous Crystal
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Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	—
Di-isopropylamine dms c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb	48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
natural, bgs	lb.	.13	.13½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb	5.25	5.75
Chloroacetal dms c.l. works	lb	.53	—
l.c.l. works	lb	55	—
tanks works	lb	51	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	1.70	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	.29½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	.30½
tanks, dlvd	lb		
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.26¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.27¼	1.27¾
tanks, works	lb.	1.26	—
Dimethyl sulphate, 55 gal., l.c.l., dms., c.l., works	lb	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	16	—
10 gal. ret dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.33	—
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.30½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.28½	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.43	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
Dimethylethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%	lb.	.54	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.52¼	—
Dimethylformamide dms., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Dinitroaniiin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	—
Dinitrobenzene crude dms	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.15	—
Dinitrophenol, dbls	lb.	.37	—
Dinitrotoluene oily dms	lb	.19	—
refined dms	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47¾	.48
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.3[illegible]	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.58	—
Dioxane dms c.l. works	lb	28¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	29¼	—
tanks same basis	lb	27	—
Dip oil (see fat acid oil)			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs, c.l., works	lb	.34	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.37	—
Dipentene dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
ex-whse	gal.	.68	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.63	.72
dlvd., N. Y.	gal.	.82	.86
tanks, works, South	gal.	.50	.60
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.61
Phthalate, dms c.l. works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
tech, tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.49	.50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium USP dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Di-tertiary butylparacresol dms, c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bis, c.l., U.S ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	72.00

With our new commercial plant for p-TBBA to be completed in the first quarter of '54, and with adequate stocks now on hand for development work—it's time to investigate this new *drying oil upgrader* in your own alkyd formulations.

p-TBBA esterifies readily and is suggested for product improvement in other applications where fatty acids, aromatic acids or resin acids are now used.

You are invited to write for technical bulletin SC:51-25, "p-Tertiary-Butyl Benzoic Acid in Surface Coating Resins". Samples will be mailed upon receipt of your letterhead request.

In alkyds—

p-TBBA can give you

Faster air drying, shorter baking time, greater hardness

Improved color and gloss, initially and on aging or overbaking

Superior soap and chemical resistance

Simplified cooking techniques—low acid values without gelation

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36 · Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Atlanta · Boston · Chicago · Cleveland · Detroit · Houston · Los Angeles · Newark · St. Louis

In CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited · Montreal · Toronto · Vancouver

Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb	.19	—
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.15	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.90	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7 cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	2.85	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.30	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	1.85	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
No. 17 cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18 cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19 cns.	lb.	15.45	—
No. 21 cns.	lb.	3.60	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33 cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.03	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	—
151 Orange AD	lb	.55	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.99	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb	1.14	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.75	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
224 Brown Y	lb.	.98	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb	.95	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb	1.19	—
299 Black F conc	lb	1.54	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc.	lb.	.95	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.57	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.69	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Red FC conc	lb.	1.12	—
420 Brown M	lb.	.88	—
448 Red 4BA, conc	lb.	1.30	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	—
561 Brown B	lb	2.03	—
581 Direct black EB	lb.	.94	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	—
599 Yellow Brown K extra	lb.	.91	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.01	—
639 Fast yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc	lb.	3.68	—
671 Blue, EG	lb.	1.70	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	—
720 Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	1.88	—
729 Blue, B, conc	lb.	2.79	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.33	—
814 Yellow, NN, Conc	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.19	—
865 Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	.75	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra,	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste,	lb.	1.98	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.96	—
1113 Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.25	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	—
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4 Brown, PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.60	—
p-14 Brown, EB	lb.	1.51	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.74	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.35	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine conc	lb	3.08	—
Green malachite conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y conc	lb	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra conc	lb	1 04	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb	.91	—
Orange Acid Y, conc	lb	.47	—
Scarlet croceine MOO	lb	1.45	—
Yellow azo- conc	lb	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb	30	.40
Elm bark, grinding, ols	lb	.28	.29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	46	47
select, bundles	lb	60	61
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots.	oz.	35 00	42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin 100-oz lots	oz.	75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth USP, bots, 100 gram lots	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		2 15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst	kilo	150 00	—
Ergot, NF, dms, tin-lined	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32 50	-34 00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.61
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb	.37	—
anesthesia, USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.23	1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms, c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11	—
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt alld	lb	.11½	—
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb	45½	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	—
Aminobenzoate, USP, (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
Butyrate works	lb	80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech, dms, c.l., works	lb	18	.20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb	20	.22
tanks same basis	lb	10	—
USP bbls, cyls	lb	22	24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	- 3.45
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots	lb	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—
less than truckload works	lb	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate dms	lb.	1.00	1 50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate)			
40% available SiO dms, works,	lb.	60¼	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)			
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin)			
Ethylbenzene 99% dms, c.l	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.14	- .20¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .18½
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, works	lb.	75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	72	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works	lb	65	—
smaller lots	lb	.67	.75

Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.44	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16¼	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. c.l. dlvd E	lb	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	29¼	—
tanks dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms.	lb	.30	.31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l frt alld., E Miss	lb	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.40	—

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	12 85	—
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin)			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	6.75	- 7.20
smaller lots	lb	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol USP cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.55	- 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works	ton	11 75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs, ton lots, works	ton	20.00	-22.00
bulk c.l. works	ton	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
light, bgs	lb.	.23	- .23½
French, bgs	lb.	.34	Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .17
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07¼	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)			
Glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)			
Hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)			
Sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)			
Ferrous gluconate NF, dms	lb.	.83	- .87
Fir, balsam Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	No prices.	

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)

Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	134.00	-135.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	129.00	-130.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	- —
ceramic grade, 93-93% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	37.50	- —
83-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	47.00	- —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	34.00	- —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	- —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	- —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	-41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	42.00	- —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	43.00	- —
Formaldehyde NF (uninhibited), dms., c.l. E., works	lb.	.068	—
l.c.l., E works	lb.	.071	—
tanks, E works	lb.	0420	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0395	—

Tankcar and tamwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware; in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

October 1953

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals products and their applications is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to other interested members of your organization. Additional product information, through Wyandotte research and technical service facilities, and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are always available upon request. May we serve you?

NEW! FOR RADIANT-HEAT SNOW-REMOVAL SYSTEMS

By using a 45% glycol antifreeze-water solution, the freezing problem with radiant-heat snow-removal systems under concrete and asphalt walks, drives and roadways can be eliminated.

An ethylene glycol-type antifreeze solution, pumped through the heating coils, allows intermittent operation; on cold but snowless days, the system does not have to be in operation to keep from freezing. The advantages are a great reduction in the use of fuel and elimination of the danger of burst pipes through oversight or mechanical failure.

FOR RAPID IDENTIFICATION OF UNKNOWN ORGANICS

The process of identifying and classifying new or unknown organic compounds by absorption spectroscopy has formerly been a time-consuming and costly operation. There were as many methods as laboratories, with interchange of information very difficult.

Wyandotte pioneered in the development of an IBM Classification System, based on data from infrared spectra, enabling quick identification in both single and multiple unknowns. This system has proven convenient, accessible, workable and economical.

The now standardized Wyandotte-IBM system, containing over 10,000 cards indexing infrared spectra, has been turned over in a cooperative venture to ASTM . . . Wyandotte will continue to prepare the index cards and make the master deck.

ASTM provides a clearing house for information, and reliable, industry-wide machinery for future changes and improvements. For instance, IBM cards have proven valuable in handling X-ray defraction powder data, and ASTM, with the cooperation of Wyandotte, is now working on systems to index ultraviolet and visible absorption spectra.

For assistance in setting up an infrared laboratory, and for information about the Wyandotte-IBM system, write ASTM, Committee E 13, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • GLYCOLS • DDT BHC • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • CARBOSE* (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES SOIL CONDITIONERS AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Fleaseed—Helonias Root

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton.17.00 -18.00
Texas mines, c.l. ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.65 - —
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane gal. .1175- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal .1415- .146
Group 3, 84 octane ... gal. .11375- .11625
Gulf coast, 83 octane ... gal. .1125- .1175
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane gal. .1415- .1425
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane gal .06375- —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .80 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.10
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.50
Geranyl actetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb 5.00 12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .12½- .13
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. Nominal
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .19 .20
No. 2, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
No. 3, bgs. lb. .12½- .12
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
Glue, bone, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerin, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .22 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Glycerin, refined, USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 80-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .02¾- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .03½- —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same gal. .19 - —

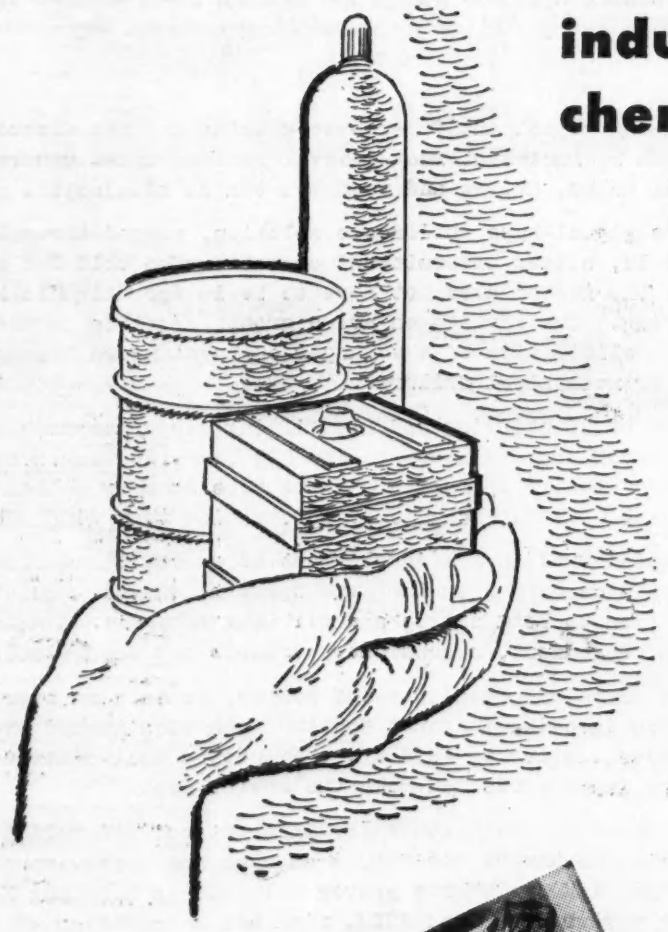
Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.80 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A.)
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs lb. .32 - .34
CBB, bgs. lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs lb. .17½- .19
DK, bgs lb. .14 - .16
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA bgs lb. .14½- .16
ws. bgs lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .17½- .19
nubs, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A E, bags lb. .26 - .27
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Kauri bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Myrrh, cs. lb. .33 - .45
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears cs lb. .26 - .30
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - .09
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton.16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .28 - .32
Heliotropine, crystals, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Hellebore, root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65

make your selection from these HARSHAW industrial chemicals



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THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1949 EAST 97th ST. CLEVELAND 6, OHIO
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - —
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J..gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms .....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .242 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15½ - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate dms lb. 1 75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd..lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. .....lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works...kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz.13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. .....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots....oz.10.50 -13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls .....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots .....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots .....oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots .....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10 grain bots.... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide USP bbls., dlvd .... lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd .....lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz.16 50 -18.00
Sulphate bots ..... oz.12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No 1, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF dms..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP bots ..... lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars..lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs..... lb 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns ..... lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns. ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots .....lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8 00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
sol., 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100%..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .86 - —
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphiate, NF, powd..lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. .....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate gran dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .68
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works.....ton.34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst. bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms..lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25½ - .26½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .30½ - .32½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .35 - .95
Formate, dms. .....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies..lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd... lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.30.00 -32.00
smaller lots .....kilo.30.00 -32.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, commercial grade, nonret. dms., f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .50 - —
pure .....lb. .50 - —
tech. .....lb. .25 - —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls .....lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Tar, NF, dms. .....lb. .42 - .60

K

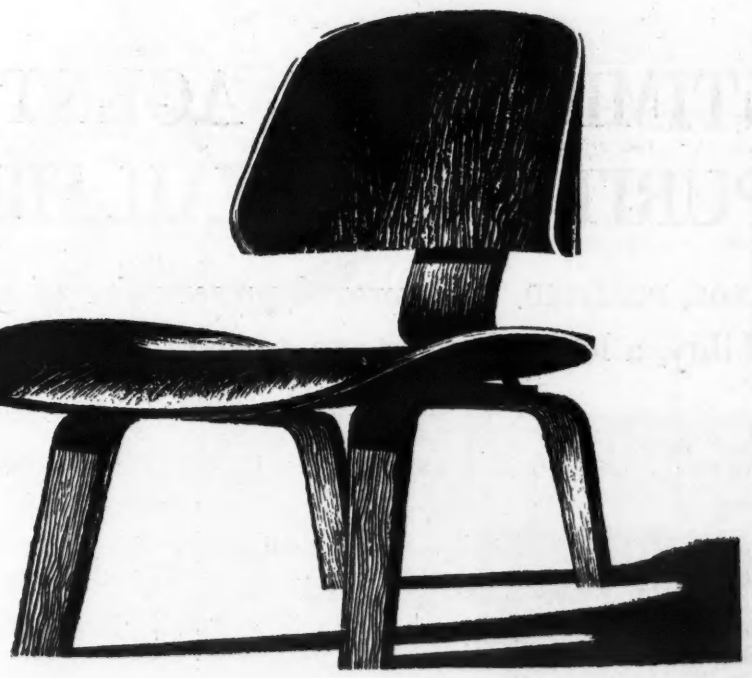
Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib dms ... lb. .06 - .16½
colloidal fib dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w w ..gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.. gal. .09 - .0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .1025- .11
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g. w w gal. .08875- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1155- .12
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb 1.70 - 1 75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .42
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35 - —
hydrous, dms., works .....lb. .34 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .17 Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs ..... fb. .20 .25
Lauryl chloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —

Helonias Root—Lead Monosilicate

Lavender flowers, medium, bls fb .55 - .60
ordinary, bls .....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls .....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls. gran bbls. .....lb. .22 - —
gran. obls .....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls .....lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd ... lb. .31 - .33
Arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. .....lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulphate bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms .....lb .45 - —
Iodide, NF, 1 lb jars .....lb 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms..lb. .32½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y..... lb. .1350- —
St. Louis .....lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, works lb. .31¾ - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .32¾ - —
2,000-10,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .33¼ - —
200-2,000 lb. lots, same basis. lb. .33¾ - —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb l-zher
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15 - —



RCI Makes This a Seat of Strength!

For everything from chairs to switchboards . . . from fishing rods to counter tops . . . RCI produces job-tailored laminating agents and adhesives that assure remarkable strength and durability.

Moreover, RCI's awareness of industrial problems is seen in its realistic pricing policies . . . its rapid delivery of orders . . . and its reputation for supplying "know-how" to the users of the numerous quality materials it manufactures.

No wonder that Reichhold has plants on every continent . . . that it has become a *major* producer of synthetic resins for a variety of applications, as well as a manufacturer of chemical colors, phenol, glycerine, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, sodium sulfate and sodium sulfite.

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

Creative Chemistry . . . Your Partner in Progress

REICHHOLD

Uses of RCI Products

CANVAS, PAPER AND GLASS CLOTH LAMINATES: PLYOPHEN cresol, phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde resins and varnishes; RCI polyester resins.

CARBON PAPER: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

CASTINGS: FOUNDREZ powdered phenolic resins (for the shell molding process); FOUNDREZ liquid phenolic resins and FOUNDREZ core oils (for core binders).

FURNITURE, PLYWOOD, FLOORING, HARDBOARD AND CHIPBOARD: HYDROPHEN phenolic glues; PLYACIEN protein glues; PLYAMINE urea-formaldehyde glues; PLYOPHEN phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde glues.

LEATHER: BECKOSOL alkyd resins (for leather finishes); PLYOPHEN resorcinol-formaldehyde resins, SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins, SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums (for leather adhesives).

LINOLEUM: BECKOSOL alkyd resins and PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins (for linoleum coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS: BECKACITE (1) fumaric, (2) maleic and (3) modified phenolic resins; BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; BECKOSOL (1) phenolated, (2) phthalic-free, (3) rosin modified, (4) pure drying and (5) pure non-drying alkyd resins; KOPOL processed Congo copals; PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins; STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums; WALLKYD pure drying alkyd resins (for alkyd flat wall vehicles); WALLPOL vinyl-type copolymer latex emulsions (for latex flat wall coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAPER: BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins (for adding wet strength, improving the wet rub of starch-clay coatings, and waterproofing starch adhesives); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors (for paper coloring); STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins (for paper coating).

PRINTING INKS: BECKACITE fumaric, maleic and modified phenolic resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

WAXES AND POLISHES: BECKACITE modified phenolic and maleic resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums.

Lead Naphthenate—Manganese Chloride

Lead naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 30% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO dms. works lb .31¼ —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, cr less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white, basic sulphate)
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb dms. lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb 12 25 15 00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾ .50
Root, whole, bbls lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .18
powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .20
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb 05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hyarated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton 16 00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 17 00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 6.00 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb 2.20 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works, lb 2.75 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. 40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.64.00 -65.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.59.50 -60.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls lb 2.05 - —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, mononydrate, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

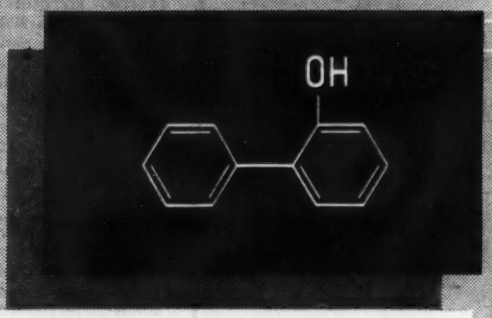
Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls. lb. .98 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.00 - —
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns, works lb. .32 .34¼
synth., runner grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .24 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt, equald lb. .12 —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50 00 —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton. 49 00 -51 00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salts).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .43
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .32 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 1c. per lb higher.
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .33 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c. higher
Mandrake root, bls lb. .20 - .35
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .23

DOW

NEW ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT OF HIGH PURITY NOW AVAILABLE

o-PHENYLPHENOL, PURIFIED, an improved preservative of good color stability, a low order of taste, toxicity and odor

o-PHENYLPHENOL, PURIFIED, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES



Chemical Name.....o-Phenylphenol
Molecular Weight.....170.2
Description.....Small, white, free-flowing flakes with a slight bland odor and taste.
Boiling Point at 760 mm. Hg.....286.0°C.
Freezing Point.....57.2°C.
Specific Gravity 1.217 at 25/25°C., 1.213 at 25/4°C.
Flash Point.....255°F.
Fire Point.....300°F.

Solubility (approximate) at 25°C.	(Grams per 100 Grams of Solvent)
Acetone	670
Dowanol * 33B	412
Dowanol * 50B	381
Dowanol * 62B	304
Dowanol * 93B2	382
Ethyl Alcohol (Formula 30)	590
Ethylene Glycol	234
Isopropyl Alcohol	587
Methanol	975
Neats Foot Oil	22
Olive Oil	50
Petrolatum (White)	8 at 50°C.
Pine Oil	257
Polyglycol P400	176
Polyglycol P750	149
Propylene Glycol	316
Stoddard Solvent	12
Water	Less than 0.1

The Dow Chemical Company
Dept. DP 3-512, Midland, Michigan

Please send me an experimental sample of o-Phenylphenol, Purified.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

This new, *purified* grade of *o*-Phenylphenol will be of special interest to formulators requiring an antimicrobial agent of low odor and taste and good color stability.

These highly desirable properties combined with a low order of toxicity make this new antimicrobial agent well suited for formulations in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical and related industries.

o-Phenylphenol, Purified, is available in experimental or limited commercial quantities. Write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Manganese dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000- to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works..ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works..ton.91.50 - —
dms., works..ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Cluconate, dms. ..lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate NF, fib. dms.lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate -bbls., dlvd ..lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid 4.35% Mn., dms. ..lb. .30½- —
solid precip. 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East ..lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls ..lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms.lb. .21½- —
precip., dms ..lb. .24½- —
Stearate cns., c.l. ..lb. .33 - —
ton lots ..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots..lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ..ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms. ..lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.77.00 -78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.57.50 59.00
Mannitol, cont'l dms., works...lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms. works ..lb. .85 - —
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots ..gram .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. ..lb. 5.60 - 5.65
Japanese, cs. ..lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate tins ..lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide NF VIII powd. fib. dms. ..lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms..... lb 6.47 - —
yellow NF, fib. dms..... lb 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP fib dms ..lb 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ...lb.13.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb.14.50 - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb.11.50 - —
Metaldehyde dms., works ..lb 95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms. ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .80 - —
Metacresol 98% dms., c.l., works lb. 73½- —
l.c.l. works ..lb. 74½- —
Metanitroanilin dms. frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Metaphenylenediamine bgs. frt alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine bbls. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis..lb. .78 - —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powder, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c higher

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., dlvd. gal. .45 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..gal. .52 - —
tanks dlvd ..gal. .32 .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd....gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd within established whse delivery zone..gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... gal. .72½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. ..lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate cns. dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works ..lb. .18 - —
tanks multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd ..lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .34 - —

Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11 - —
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots.....lb.30.00 -42.00
Methylionone A, cns ..... lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns ..... lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns. ..... lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans....lb. 3.60 - 3.95
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dlvd .... lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l. works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground, biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-ground, wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss. R. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .12½- .15¼
spray, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .15½- .16¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. No prices
spray, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .33 - .38¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 —
2,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .24¾ —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works .. lb. .25¼ —

Edible milk sugar in fib dms. 1c higher.

USP, fib dms. 30,000-lb. lots, works lb 29 —
2,000-lb lots, works lb 29¾ —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb 30¼ —

USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c lower

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½- —
New York ..... gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum metal 57% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs. works basis Mo content lb 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —

CSC makes more METHANOL

With the opening this month of the valves of the newly completed $20 million facilities at Sterlington, Louisiana, Commercial Solvents Corporation becomes one of the world's largest producers of methanol, for sale to meet the growing needs of expanding American Industry.

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High-quality CSC methanol, produced from natural gas, is being supplied at a minimum purity of 99.85% in tanker, barge, tank car, tank truck and drums to all parts of the United States from conveniently located bulk and distribution points. For further information contact the Industrial Chemicals Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

CSC COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Monobutylamine—Oil, Clove

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks same basis lb .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. 1.02 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32 - .33
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - .34
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- .31
Monoethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25% 40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100%. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32¼ .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd cns oz 9.95 -10 00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb lots, fib. dms. lb 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 Nom.
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.50 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 44.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- .03½
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Naphthalene, refined, balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, frt. alld. on 200 lbs lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .925 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .12½- .13
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.50 - 3.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - 4.50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .32 - .33
shrivels, bgs lb. .31½- .32
West Indian, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond, natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .37 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 10.50 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
tech., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Calamus, bots lb. 19.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .25 - .40
white, dms lb. .19 - .45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.75 -10.75
rectified, cns lb. 12.10 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 27.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. 2300- —
l.c.l. lb. 2450- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. 2610- —
l.c.l. lb. 2660- —
tanks lb. 2510- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. 2460- —
l.c.l. lb. 2510- —
tanks lb. 2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb 2800- .2990
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1850- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb .2250- —
l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2075- —
l.c.l lb. .2125- —
tanks lb. .1975- —
sulphonted, 50% (48%) fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .14 - .14½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb 19½- .20
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .45 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 150.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 18.50 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .48 - .85
Java, true, dms. lb. .65 - .70
Java-type, cns lb. .48 - .95
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 7.00 -10.75

The proof of the product is in the USAGE!

More than 80% of all lemon oil used in the U. S. is EXCHANGE Brand! An amazing endorsement! The reasons are simple. Only carefully selected lemons from the groves of sunny California are used to make EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon. This fine fruit, plus skillful processing, gives you lemon oil with superior flavor, consistent aroma and clarity with no cloud or sediment. For complete satisfaction, just specify EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon when you order.

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Sunkist Growers
Products Dept., Ontario, California
Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, N.Y. lb. .1725 Nom.
Pac. Coast lb. .15⅜- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
deodorized tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13⅞- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .18¾- .18½
tanks lb. .17⅛- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13¾- —
Valley lb. .13¼- —
Texas lb. .13 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .01¼- —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Cypress, bots lb 5.30 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots. lb. 3.40 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb 5.50 7.50
Eucalyptus NF rectified 70-80%, dms. lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1400- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1380- .1680
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1250- .1350
tanks lb. .11 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 8.75 -11.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.50 -12.25
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 11.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .10 - .11
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .13 - .14
prime, burning, dms. lb. .14 - .15
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood tech cns. lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel leaf dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
33-40% ester, cns. lb. 5.25 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.60 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.75
terpeneless bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. .98 - 1.40
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots. lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1355- —
l.c.l. lb. .1905- .1935
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1580- —
New York lb. .1705- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1735- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006e per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb 6.50 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .07 Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07 Nom.
Mineral, White- (see Oils, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic, cns. dms lb 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb .30 .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 160.00 -250.00
petale bots lb. 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.60 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .70 - .95
Olticica, liquid, dms. lb 20¾- .21
tankcars lb. .19¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .19 Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. 2.35 - —
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.55 - 2.65
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
Calif., cns., dms lb. .78 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .68 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 135.00 150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Palm, clarified, dms. lb. .12 - .12½
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.85 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .21¾ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .27½- .27¾
tanks lb. .25¾ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms lb. 4.90 - 7.25
Persic (USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.40 - 5.50
leaf, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l. works gal. 7.8½ —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse. gal .95½- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C lb .143 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies sibirica).

Oil, putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms. lb. .16 - 16½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech cns., dms lb. .60 - .90
USP, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.00
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower dms., c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.25
Spanish cns lb .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 9.25 -11.50
Sardine crude tanks Pac. coast. lb No stocks
Sassafrass, artificial, dms. lb. .42 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb 2.75 —
Savory, cns lb No stocks
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 29.50 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .01⅝- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. 17½- —
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb .16 - —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .15½- —
salad, dms. lb. 17¾- .18
tanks lb. 16¼- —

Oil, spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 5.75 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter 45°, dms. lb. .1575- .1450
tankcars lb. .1200- —
natural winter, 45° dms. lb. .1275- .1325
tankcars lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 45.00 - —
refined, dms, c.l., works lb 06¼ .07¼
l.c.l. works lb 06½ .07½
tanks, works lb 05 06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .11 - .11½
Tansy, dms oz 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
whse gal .0678- —
tanks, works gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms, incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. lb 1.85 4.00
tech. white cns lb .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - .28½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .25½- .25¾
mills lb. .26½ Nom
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb .20 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 18.10 -20.50
Haitian, cns lb 14.50 -16.00
Java, cns lb. 25.00 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00

Oil, white mineral, tech, 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., f.o.b. N. Y., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., same basis, l.c.l. gal. .52½- .55
t.c.l. gal. .57½- .58¼
NF, 80-90 vis., same basis, c.l gal. .53½ .56½
t.c.l. gal. .58½ .59½
125-135 vis., same basis, c.l gal. 59½ 62½
t.c.l. gal. .64½ .65½
145-155 vis., same basis, c.l gal. 66 68½
t.c.l. gal. 71 - 71½
175-185 vis., same basis, c.l gal. 69½ 73
t.c.l. gal. .74½ 75
USP, 200-210 vis., same basis, c.l gal. 72½ 75
t.c.l. gal. .77½ 78
345-355 vis., same basis, c.l gal. 77 80
t.c.l. gal. 83 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb 3.20 19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil tung)
Wormseed, cns lb. 7.70 - 9.95
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 20.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb 30.00 40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No sales
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olivine aggregate, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 9 mesh bulk c.l works cwt 10.00 —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 12.00 —

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Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.59	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Penn, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniiin toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works	lb.	.1910	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44	- —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	- —
Peel, bitter Haitian, bls	lb.	.12	- .14
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.29	- .30
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.35	- .38
Verona, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.26	- —
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.88	- —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms., c.l	lb.	.70	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.72	- —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	- —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86	- —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.156	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. w.w., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, flaked, dms	lb.	.54	- .57
powd., dms	lb.	.60	- —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	- .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	- —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).			
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	- —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

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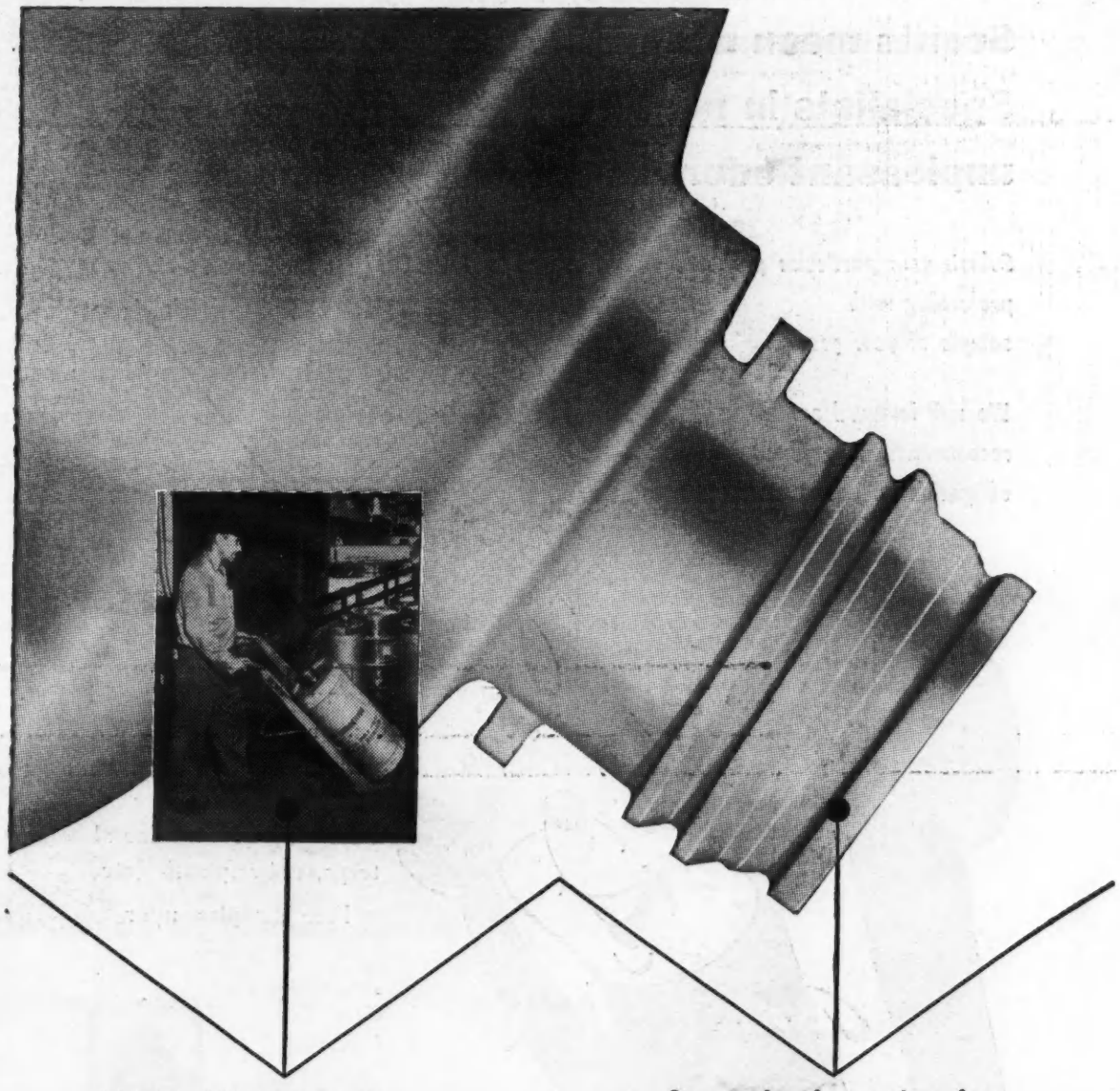
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.75	- —
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	- —
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Czech, bgs	lb.	No Stocks	
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.45	- .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	- —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol dms., frt. alld	lb	.97	- .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	- 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	- .83
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	- —
Methylether, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06	- —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0795-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0795-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805-	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns. c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91% powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib dms., c.l	lb.	.198	- —
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.208	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385-	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485-	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1300-	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.53½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.26	- .27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., fib. dms., works	lb.	.33	- .36
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins, works	lb.	.45	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25½-	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	- .66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	- —
solid, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.61	- —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	- —
solid, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.60	- .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	- .40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	- .53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	- .26
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton.	66.00	-67.00
solvent, same basis	ton.	62.00	- —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	- 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	- —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½-	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½-	.09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½-	.09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y	gal.	.14½-	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.27	Nom.
red, Gondar, bgs	lb.	.32	- —
Japanese, hontakas, bgs	lb.	.49	- .50
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.70	- .72
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.55	- —
Nigerian, bgs	lb.	.33	- .35
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.31	- —
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.55	- —
white, bgs	lb.	1.20	- —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.65	- .70
imported, bls	lb.	1.25	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11½-	—
dlvd., E	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., ex whse	lb.	.13½-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.60
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.03	- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾-	.07
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¼-	.04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅛-	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅛-	.08¾
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜-	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	- .07¼
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½-	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅝-	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅞-	.09⅛
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅞-	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾-	.07⅜
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
tanks, refy	lb.	.05	- .05⅞
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅜-	.09⅝
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜-	.05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06⅞-	.07⅛
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½-	.05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	- 3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.69	- 3.02
Kentucky	bbl.	2.62	- 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.38	- 3.23
Montana	bbl.	1.53	- 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.48	- 2.90
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.54	- —
Upper field	bbl.	4.05	- —



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Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, East	bbl.	2.90	—
Gulf Coast	bbl.	2.63	3.23
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.48	2.90
West	bbl.	2.35	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.52	2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, deep tanks, West Coast	bbl.	1.80	2.10
East Coast, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.25	—
Boston Mass.	bbl.	2.29	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.20	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.17	2.18
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.25	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.23	2.26
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.25	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.29	—
Providence R. I.	bbl.	2.26	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.20	—
Diesel, tanks, refy., California	gal.	.1025	.133
New York	gal.	.1015	104
Penna. western	gal.	.1075	1125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor No. 2	gal.	.0925	.10
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08125	08875
No. 2	gal.	.08	.0825
No. 3	gal.	.0775	08
range	gal.	.08625	09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.11	.1145
No. 2	gal.	.109	.1135
No. 3	gal.	.1105	.1135
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F. b.r., 43°-55°C. m.a.p., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.133	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125	.13375
Mineral spirits, regular, tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.22	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.330	—
tankwagon, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high solvency (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
V.M.&P., 225°-300° F. b. r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.259	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.195	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-292° F. b.r., 37°-38°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.26	.27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.29	.32½
266°-383° F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.29	—
27°-28°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.29	.31
19°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.34	—
310°-392° F. b.r., 30°-36°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.27	.32½
17°-19°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.35	.39
350°-425° F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.30½	.32½
25°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.39½	—
18°-21°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.35	.43½
rubber, tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.269	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.173	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.16	.18¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.14	.16½
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots	lb	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret., drums c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, in yellow bbls. dms., 2,000-lb lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.3[illegible]

Phenothiazine, NF, fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works	lb	1.10	—
smaller dms. works	lb	1.15	1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbinoxy pyrazolone 250 lb fib dms divd E	lb	3.60	—
smaller dms., divd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine dms c.l. divd E.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.41	—
Phenylethanolamine dms. c.l., works	lb	69½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	70	—
Phenylethyl acetate bots.		1.35	1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85	4.40
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs. works	lb	.75	—
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol coml. fib dms. works	lb	6.40	—
C.P., bots. fib dms	lb	17.00	17.25
tech. fib dms works	lb	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls. works	lb	27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			

Petroleum, Crude, Bulk, at Wells, Texas—Pitch, Hardwood

Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	4.68½	—
72-70%, b.p.l. c.l. same basis	long-ton.	5.68½	—
75%-74% b.p.l. c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.68½	—
77%-78% b.p.l. c.l. same basis	long-ton.	7.68	—
finely ground, 65%, c.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines.	short-ton	5.60	—
68% b.p.l. basis 31½ P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton		5.80	—
70%, b.p.l basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short-ton.		6.15½	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher			
Phosphorus red amorphous cs. dms	lb	46	47
yellow, cns., works	lb	43	45
dms., c.l. works	lb	46	.50
l.c.l. works	lb	49	—
Oxychloride dms., c.l., works	lb	43	—
l.c.l. dms., works	lb	.14	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.17	—
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.11½	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	.13½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13½	—
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.16½	—
export, dms.	lb.	.29	—
		.31	.36

Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb	.22	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.23	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Phthalimide 97% 98% dms works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	.70
Phthalylsulphacetamide fiber dms.	lb	5.00	5.50
Picoline (See Alpha Beta and Gamma Picoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots or	oz.	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	5.20
Pimenta Guatemala bgs	lb	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Mexican, bgs	lb	.23	.23½
Pinetar refort dms incl c.l. works	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	—
tanks, bulk, works	gal.	.35	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	3.00	3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro. bots kilo.		8.00	8.50
Piperidine 98% dms., frt. equald	lb	2.90	3.00
Piperonyl butoxide dms. divd E	lb	5.00	5.30
Cyclonene dms divd E	lb	4.20	4.50
Pitch burgundy domestic dms inc c.f. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		9.80	10.25
Coaltar, 140° 150° F., m.p., dms. c.l. works	ton.	41.20	42.00
Cottonseed dms. works	lb	02¼	.03
Hardwood paper ngs. c.l. works	lb	.03	—

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Pitch, Linseed—Quebracho Extract, Liquid

Pitch, linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)			
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs.		8.25	—
Soybean dms., works	lb	05	Nom
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.0290-	.04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	93.00	—
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	9.00	-10.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works	lb	.45	—
smaller lots, works	lb	.48	.50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs. frt alld	lb.	.35½-	.36
10,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.36	- .36½
5,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb	.36½	—
standard, bgs	lb	.35¼	.36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½-	—
standard, bgs., c.l.	lb	.32½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable 6b., dms., ½c. per lb. higher			
Poppy seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.17	- .17¼
Polish, bgs	lb.	.16	- .16½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.14

Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	- —
l.c.l., same basis, works.	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Potassium abietate, dms., works	lb	.25	- .28
Acetate, NF, dms	lb	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms	lb	.22	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.24	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	- .16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb lots	lb.	.55	.57
Bromide, USP gran., bbls. kgs.	lb.	.34	—
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
USP gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	- .18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	- .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.12	- 12½
export, dms., New York	lb.	.12¾	- .13½
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.32	.33

Potassium chloride, USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.21	- .23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	- .17
powd., dms	lb.	.24	- .26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.33½-	.36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.41	- —
powder, dms	lb.	.40½-	.41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.32	- —
Gluconate, dms	lb.	.75	- .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½-	.33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
Iodine, dms	lb.	2.15	- —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.		.21	- —
Metabisulphate, gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .21
powd., dms	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton.		.43	- —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton.		.53	- —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.75	- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	- .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	184.00	- —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	261.00	- —
smaller lots, ex whse.	ton.	266.00	- —
	ton.	266.00	—

Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.22½-	.23½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.24¾-	.30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .19
l.c.l. works	lb.	.20	- .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb.	.16½-	.18½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	.63
yellow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	- —
kegs	lb.	.28	- —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		17.00	- —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		17.80	- —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		5.80	- —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs		6.55	- —
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.45	- —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	- —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs.		7.00	- —
tanks, works 100 lbs.		7.00	- —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		6.45	- —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs.		7.20	- 7.30
tanks, works 100 lbs.		6.10	- 6.15
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld., E	lb.	.655	- .701
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works	ton.	37.25	- —
NF VII cryst. dms	lb	31	.33
gran. dms.	lb	18½	—
powder dms	lb.	.16½	.17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst. dms	lb.	.85	- .94
tech., works	lb.	.77	- .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½-	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾-	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	16.00	- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	- .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.85	- .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots.	gm.	.79	- —
Acetate, bots.	gm.	.70	- —
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.10	- 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3	gal.	.04	- —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms. c.l., divd	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.10¾-	—
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb	3.90	- 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., divd E	lb.	.0245-	.095
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.0950-	.1050
tanks same basis	lb.	.07	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.19½-	.20½
l.c.l. divd E	lb.	.20½-	.21½
tanks, divd E	lb.	.17½	18½
Propyleneglycol industrial, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.20¼-	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	17½-	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.20¼-	.21½
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	.19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo	55.10	- 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .18
husks, bgs	lb.	.45	- .47
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02⅝-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb	.03⅞-	.04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots	lb	.02½-	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb	.02½-	.04
Pumice in bbls is ½c over lb. higher			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb	.18	- .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls works.	lb.	.50	- —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb	.71½-	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	9.40	-10.15
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc odorless base, bbls., works	gal	15.75	- —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aeosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal	2.77	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal	2.80	- —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.15	- —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots	gm.	.55	- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00	- 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb	3.25	3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade 200 mesh bgs c.l. mines	ton	13.00	-13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines	ton	11.00	- —
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs. c.l. mines	ton	11.50	-12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	- —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	- —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	16.75	- —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	- —
mixed, mottled, dms., works.	lb.	.11	- —
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .15
dense, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .15
translucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
colors, dms., works	lb.	.14	- —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.11	- —
mixed colors, dms., works.	lb.	.11	- —

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	- —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

October ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1953

New U.S.I. Sulfuric Plant Now on Stream in Midwest

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., Division of National Distillers Products Corporation, began additional production of sulfuric acid recently at a new 400-tons-per-day contact process plant in strategically-located Tuscola, Illinois.

U.S.I., already an important sulfuric acid supplier to industry, operates plants for manufacture of this basic material at Dubuque, Iowa, and De Soto, Kansas. The new plant, located in an area of growing agricultural and industrial activity, will answer the needs of sulfuric acid users in the Midwest for a new, easily accessible volume supplier.

U.S.I. is producing all grades of virgin acid, including electrolytic and oleum, at Tuscola. Limited quantities of good quality process-spent acid will also be available for such uses as pickling and fertilizer manufacture.

Further information regarding this important new source of sulfuric acid may be obtained from the U.S.I. office nearest you, or from U.S.I.'s Chemical Sales Department, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York.

New Floating Roof Cuts Oil Evaporation Losses

A novel floating roof which replaces present steel floating roofs used on crude oil storage tanks has been revealed in the oil industry, according to a recent report. Claimed to be capable of saving the industry millions of dollars in evaporation losses alone, the roof consists of a layer of tiny plastic spheres filled with nitrogen. The spheres, or microballoons, averaging 0.001 inch in diameter, are either mixed with the crude oil on its way to storage or spread over its surface after it is in the tank. Layers about one inch thick have been found best, it is said. The resulting plastic blanket rises and falls as oil is pumped into or out of the tank. In field tests, the roof is reported to have cut evaporation losses by as much as 87.5 per cent.

Review Developments in Paint Industry for 1952

Last year's outstanding developments in the paint industry are reviewed in a 76-page reprint recently made available. The comprehensive summary includes discussions on the effects of business and government on the industry, new paint products, important developments in drying oils, fatty acids, waxes, chemical intermediates, resins, lacquers, emulsion paints, plasticizers, pigments, and paint production, testing and evaluation.

U.S.I. Warns Car Owners Against Re-Using Permanent Anti-Freezes; Danger, False Economy Emphasized

New Educational Campaign Explains How Anti-Freeze Re-Use Can Result in Costly Damage to Engine and Cooling System; Government, Automotive Agencies Have Issued Similar Warnings

In a new educational campaign directed to car owners and service dealers, U.S.I. has joined with various government and trade agencies in publicizing the dangers associated with the re-use of permanent type anti-freezes from season to season.

The U.S. Bureau of Standards, the American Automobile Association, and members of the trade press are among those who have issued previous warnings against this practice.

Depletion of Inhibitors to Blame

According to findings of these organizations, extensive damage to engine and cooling system can result if anti-freeze is left in the cooling system through the summer (or even if it is drained and saved) for re-use during the following winter. The damage is attributed primarily to changes that take place in the inhibitors in the anti-freeze rather than to loss of protective properties in the anti-freeze itself. Draining out the old anti-freeze, thorough flushing of the cooling system, and starting the next winter season with new anti-freeze has been shown to be far more economical than the replacement of water pumps, radiators, and even engines which may be required if these precautions are not followed.

Re-Use Can Be Costly

The service life of inhibitors in any anti-freeze is shortened by many factors. Long driving mileage, high engine speeds, air or com-

MORE

LP-Gas Supplies Increase With Opening of New Plant

New supplies of liquefied petroleum gas are now available to industry through the recent opening of National Petro-Chemicals Corporation's giant natural gas extraction plant at Tuscola, Illinois. The new plant marks the first step in completion of the $44 million joint enterprise of National Distillers Products Corporation and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company.

When completed, the National Petro-Chemicals operation will include the world's largest ethylene unit, which will provide raw material for the production of 40 million gallons of synthetic ethyl alcohol per year. The ethylene will also be the starting point in the manufacture of ethyl chloride and later, polyethylene.

The extraction plant processes 400 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Daily production of propane, butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline totals 450,000 gallons, and is distributed by Phillips Petroleum Company.

Average annual minimum temperatures are shown on the above map, adapted from one by the U. S. Weather Bureau. On the average, lower temperatures occur about every other year.

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October ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1953

CONTINUED

Anti-Freeze

bustion gas leaks into the coolant, rust deposits, etc., all bring about chemical changes which deplete inhibitors and increase corrosive conditions within the cooling system. When this happens, rust formations, sludge resulting from oil leaks, and debris resulting from erosion of hoses eventually can clog enough of the radiator to reduce its effective capacity to the danger point. Thus the few cents saved by saving the same anti-freeze through several seasons can easily turn out to be a false and very expensive economy.

Facts Confirmed by Bureau of Standards

In the words of Government scientists (U.S. Bureau of Standards Circular 506), anti-freeze "is continually depleted by use, and will eventually reach a corrosive condition. In view of the comparative cost of anti-freeze and of even so minor a replacement part as a water pump or radiator, it is certainly cheaper to use new solutions (of anti-freeze) each year."

In its educational effort, U.S.I. is bringing this message to anti-freeze users in a manual and in consumer advertisements for its time-tested anti-freeze products, U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze and U.S.I. Super Pyro Anti-Freeze. Both of these favorites are again being offered through dealers across the country for complete coverage of the car owner's anti-freeze requirements. But first, for an entirely worry-free winter, U.S.I. strongly advises that every cooling system be drained and flushed before new anti-freeze is put in.

Employee Safety Outlined

Instructions in safe work habits, applicable to employees in most plants, are outlined in a new 32-page employee rules manual. The practical experiences of workers, supervisors, and safety specialists have established the safe practices covered, beginning with a list of general safety regulations and continuing with special sections on gas cylinders and compressed air, protective clothing, fire prevention, materials handling, and other related topics.

Prove Methionine Adds $$ to Broiler Profits

Recent experimental work at a leading university has shown in dollars and cents what the addition of methionine to poultry feed can mean to the commercial poultry grower. In broiler trials under field conditions, additions of 0.05% DL-methionine (one pound per ton) to the feed resulted in more rapid growth, greater feed efficiency, and better feathering during a 10-week growing period than was observed in birds receiving no supplementary methionine. At the end of the period, these improvements added up to an average increased return over feed costs of $26.88 for each thousand broilers marketed, according to the report.

Use Vacuum Sublimation In New Industrial Process

Sublimation at reduced pressures has been adapted industrially to separation and purification of certain chemicals, according to a recent announcement. The method was evolved from experience with freeze-drying in the preparation of various biologicals and vaccines. It is now being used in the production of several pure chemicals, including salicylic acid, in quantities of several tons per day, it is said.

In using vacuum sublimation, the impure product is placed in a closed, jacketed vessel, pressure is reduced by a vacuum pumping system, and the charge is heated. By manipulating pressures and temperatures, certain portions of the mixture can be made to volatilize and pass off through the line. For some products, the one desired will sublime and pass off; in other cases, impurities will volatilize, leaving the pure product behind.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

Returning Wastes to the Soil—booklet recently issued emphasizes the importance of this subject, discusses some of the problems involved and some of the methods used to solve them. **(No. 970)**

A new insulation applied like paint is claimed to bond to shaped surfaces in a seamless, continuous cover, can be used inside and out to stop about 80% of radiated heat passage. **(No. 971)**

A new air purifying machine operates on a patented washed air principle, is small in size, and is said to remove 92% of pollen and dust. Capacity is 200 cubic feet of air per minute. **(No. 972)**

To make standard tire inner tubes puncture-proof, a latex compound is now marketed in a tube which is screwed onto the tire valve, the contents squeezed inside the inner tube, and the tire re-inflated to normal pressure. **(No. 973)**

A Greek lettering guide recently made available consists of a plastic template engraved with ¼-inch upper and lower case letters to make hand lettering of Greek symbols easy and uniform. **(No. 974)**

To solder aluminum with any plain solder, tin, lead, zinc, cadmium, and alloys of these metals, a new non-corrosive paste flux is said to allow use of any torch or soldering iron, is available for both industrial and home use. **(No. 975)**

A one-piece adjustable work tower for overhead maintenance work such as painting, lighting and cleaning, telescopes up and down, is easily moved into place, and is equipped with removable outrigger legs for greater stability, the manufacturer states. **(No. 976)**

A substitute for ice is available in sealed vacuum cans, each of which when frozen is reportedly equivalent to 3 pounds of ice in refrigerating value. Product can be re-used many times, is expected to be useful to sportsmen and in photography and laboratory storage. **(No. 977)**

A new catalytic air-cure coating, completely impervious to all known aircraft hydraulic fluids, alcohols, esters and petroleum hydrocarbons, comes in corrosion-resistant primer and full gloss colors for use on all metals and woods. **(No. 978)**

To protect metals against flame temperatures hotter than their melting points, a new "paint-like" material is reported to be effective for as long as 10 seconds. Compound withstands lower temperature cycles indefinitely, it is said. **(No. 979)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil — Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE—A.C.S.

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arodure*—urea-formaldehyde resins
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat*—for special flat finishes
Aroflint*—room temperature curing phenolic
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Aropol*—copolymer modified alkyds
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
Allethrin
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid and Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid and Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

FEED PRODUCTS
Calcium Pantothenate (Feed Grade)
Choline Chloride
Curbay B-G* 80
DL-Methionine (Feed Grade)
Niacin, U.S.P.
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetaldehyde
Caustic Soda
Ethylene
IPC (Isopropyl-N-Phenyl Carbamate)
CIPC
Liquid Chlorine
Metallic Sodium
Methionine (Pharm.)
N-Acetyl DL-Methionine
Nitrocellulose Solns.
Propionaldehyde
Propionic Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Urethan, U.S.P.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 62% tannin, bgs., c.l same basis lb .11 31 64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls l.c.l lb 40 —
liquid, No 1, bbls, l.c.l lb 19 —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs net) flask.184.00 -186.00
Quinidine NF V cryst, cns, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd, precip, cns, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns, 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½ —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ —
Phosphate NF cns. 100 oz lots.oz. .61 —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF cans oz. .56 —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .51¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt allo lb. .83 -
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 —
light shades bbls lb 2.75 —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade bbls, same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls, same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade bbls, same basis lb NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls same basis lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade bbls same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade bbls, same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine)
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¼ —
Iron oxide, pure 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l. Bethlehem Pa.; Copley O.; Easton Pa & St Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 1 20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner pure bbls, works lb 1.50 —
resinated bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type bbls works lb 1 40 —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots works lb. 4.24 —
Metallic bbls, c.l. works lb 02½ —
t.c.l works lb 02¾ —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gum bgs c.l. works lb 06¾ —
t.c.l works lb 07 —
Para toner, bbls lb. 95 —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1 10 1 15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated PTMA works kegs. lb 6 35 —
Spanish oxide bbls c.l ex dock lb 05¾ —
t.c.l. ex dock lb 06 —
ex whse New York lb 06½ —
Toluidin toner deep shades kgs. works lb 1.50 —
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 —
Turkey bbls., works lb. .60 —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb 24½ 25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs. works lb 0475 —
25%, bgs. works lb 0525 —
30%, bgs., works lb 0550 —
35%, bgs., works lb 0575 —
40%, bgs works lb 0525 —
Vermilion Amer bbls lb .32 -
Quicksilver, cns. lb 3.52 - —
Watchung type bbls lb 1 95
Red KB base (see Chloro (4-2-amino toluene)
Red precipitate NF powd fib dms lb 4 37 4 41
Red saunders, NF powd bbls lb. .35 40
Rennin, NF, powder lb 6.25 —
Resorcinol tech grade dms c.l. works lb 77½ —
t.c.l., works lb 78½ —
USP cryst. dms works lb 2 75 —
powd. dms. works lb 2 95 —
Monoacetate NF dms lb 3 25 3 45
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb 50 00 56 00
Rhubarb root China whole cs lb .65 .85
powd., bbls lb .75 .90
India whole bgs lb .30 .35
powdered, bbls lb .38 .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 100 00 —
readily soluble bots dlvd kilo 100 00 —
Rice bran concentrate dms Cedar town Ga lb. .79 —
Rochelle salt USP gran powd. dms c.l lb 32½ —
5,000-lb lots dms c.l lb 32½ —
smaller lots lb 33½ 38½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone CP bbls works lb 20 00 —
tech bbls works lb 16 50 —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots kilo 25.00 —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib dms kilo 25 00 30 00
1 to 10-kilo lots fib dms kilo 30 00 —
Ryania, bgs., 100% powd., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin USP gran., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1 60 —
smaller lots lb 1 70 1 80
powd. soluble insoluble dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1 75 1 95
Safrol, dms lb. .72 1 20
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¼- .07½
refined, bgs lb. .08¾- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Powdered salol 25c higher
Salol NF gran, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake dom bulk works 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 19 00 - —
Saltpeter cryst. bbls. 10-ton lots 100 lbs 14 40 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14 65 14 90
powd. bbls 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10 75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12 00 12 50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11 10 11 50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ .11¾
Saltpeter in bags 50c per 100 lbs less; in kegs $1 more
Sandalwood chips East Indies bgs. lb 65 66
powd. dms lb 75 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4 75 5 50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd. dms., cns lb 76.50 80 00
imported cryst. powd. cns lb 76.50 80 00

Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - .48
select, bls lb. .60 - —
Shaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP, bots oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium powd., dms., dlvd lb 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .22 - —
natural, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Salvadorian lb. .13½- .14
Shellac bleached bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb .57 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages
lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .40
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .35 - .36
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c more

Quebracho Extract, Solid—Soapbark

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain)
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30 00 -40 00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs c.l., works ton 20 00 —
t.c.l., works ton 25 00 -30 00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15 00 —
t.c.l., works ton 20 00 —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots cs lb. .85¼ —
Cyanide 6lb dms, 2,500 oz lots oz. 77⅜ —
1,000-oz lots oz. 77⅝ —
500-oz. lots oz. 77⅞ —
100-oz. lots oz. 78½ —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾ —
1,000 oz lots oz. .55 —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½ —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher
Proteinate mild USP bots, dms., 1,000 oz lots oz 1 05 —
strong NF bots dms, 1,000-oz lots oz 1 00 —
Skullcap herb Eastern bls lb 50 63
Western bls lb 30 35
Slate flour bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 13 00
t.c.l., ex whse ton 21.00 -27.35
Smalt black cns lb 15 —
Blue cns lb 18 —
Soapbark, bls. lb. .22 .24
crushed, bls. bbls lb. .27 .29
powd., bbls. lb. .30 .35

The many sections of SOLVAY'S Industry-Wise TECHNICAL SERVICE *are always ready to help you!*

SOLVAY has a Technical Service Staff of engineers, chemists and technicians *specifically trained for individual industries!* They are available at all times—to assist you with your problems—AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION!

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. . . So today—why not 'phone or write your nearest SOLVAY office for further information?

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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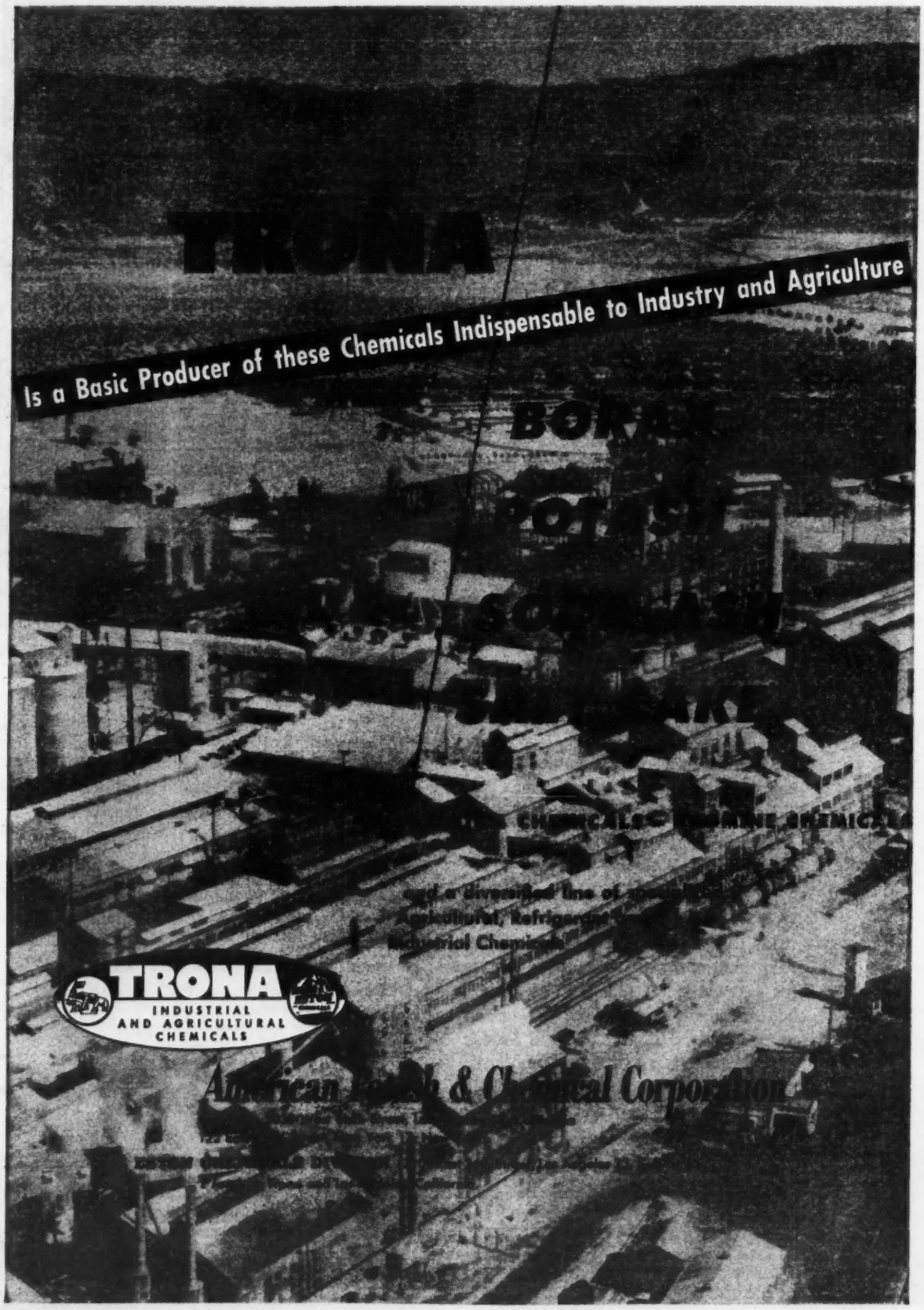
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland
Detroit • Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia
Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

SOLVAY

Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate
Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate • Chlorine
Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Snowflake® Crystals
Calcium Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene

Soda Ash—Sodium Sesquisilicate

Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.85	4.62
bbls c.l., works	100 lbs	2.30	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs	1.45	—
light, 58% paper bgs c.l. works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
l.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	4.52
bbls. c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
l.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs	1.35	—
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.10	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.30	—
liquid, 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55	—
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis	100 lbs	2.65	—
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs	2.65	—
rayon type, tanks works, dry basis	100 lbs	2.75	—
solid, 76% dms. c.l. works	100 lbs.	3.70	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.90	—
Sal bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs	1 40	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	1 70	—
Soda lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	.25
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs. c.l., works	lb	12	—
l.c.l. dms	lb	12¾	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.10	.16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
NF, white, powd., dms. ton lots, works	lb.	.87	1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Sodium arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l. dms. works	lb.	.13¾	.14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dms works	lb.	.14¼	15¼
solution, dms. works	gal.	.70	1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 lots	kilo		
10-kilo lots	kilo.	21.00	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	21.35	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	21 75	—
500-gram lots, bots	kilo.	22 00	—
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.46	—
Bicarbonate, USP gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.70	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.30	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	.13¼
Bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb	1375	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1415	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.65	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.05	3.65
Bisulphite anhyd. bgs. c.l. works	100 lbs	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb	4.90	—
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	1 40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.34	.35
Cacodylate, NF, dms. jrs.	lb	8.52	—
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100lbs.	3.30	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	.11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP, dms.	lb.	.05	.12
Chlorite tech. dms. works	lb.	.58	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25	.26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	.15
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.60	.65
USP VIII gran. dms.	lb.	.26	.30½
USP XIV gran., dms.	lb.	.29½	.34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb	.85	1.10
smaller lots works	lb	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots	lb.	.178	—
over 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.188	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
Granular sodium cyanide lc. higher.			
Diacetate 33-35% acidity 250 lb. drms. works	lb	14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
anhydrous dms. c.l. works	lb	.17	—
l.c.l	lb	.17¾	—
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1250	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1290	—
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works	lb	12.00	—
2 to 25 tins to case works	lb	12.00	16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works	lb	16.50	21.00


Is a Basic Producer of these Chemicals Indispensable to Industry and Agriculture
TRONA
INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	8.50	—
Gluconate, technical, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.80	.83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l.	lb.	1.70	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	2.10	2.25
powder, bbls.	lb.	2.15	2.30
solution, 75%, cbys.	lb.	1.45	1.60
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.00	3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).			
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).			
NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.18½	.23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less	lb.	.95	.98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	4.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.00	5.05
pea crystals, bgs	100 lbs.	4.50	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	6.90
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.			
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.80	2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works	lb.	.21½	—
60% dms cbys works	lb.	.26½	—
tech. 50% dms., chys. works,	lb.	16¼	—
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	78.50	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	124.50	129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher			
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works,	ton	199.50	—
Metallic bricks, bbls., works	lb.	.17	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Metanilate, bbls. frt alld	lb	.62	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	4.85	5.00
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10	5.50
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	5.30
l.c.l.	100 lbs	5.50	5.75
Molybdate crystals bbls. works	lb.	75	.85
powd., anhy dms. works	lb.	.90	—
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).			
Naphthionate bbls	lb.	.70	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	43.50	—
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse	ton.	53.00	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	49.50	—
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.0775	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0925	.18
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works	100 lbs	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.50	—
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works	lb.	10.85	—
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb	2.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.	lb.	3.75	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	3.80	4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	26½	.28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	.28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	.27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min truckloads ¼c per lb over carlot prices.			
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35	4.55
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	5.65
Perborate, USP, tech. bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.193	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	198	—
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.1860	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1910	.2010
Phenolsulphonate USP tx gran., dms	lb.	44	45
powd. dms	lb	47	48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald	100 lbs.	7.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	—
USP dried powd., bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20¼
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	7 05	—
l.c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7 25	—
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald,	100 lbs.	8.45	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	8.90	—
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.20	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.60	—
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c higher than bgs.			
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots.	lb.	.13½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	10.75	—
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works	lb.	31	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.32	—
tetrasasic anhy bgs c.l., works frt equald	100 lbs.	7.90	—
l.c.l., frt equald	100 lbs.	8.10	—
Salicylate, USP, dms	lb.	.68	—
Sesquicarbonate bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs	2.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	100 lbs	3 85	4.10
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.10	4.35
zone 3	100 lbs	4.40	4.65
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.10	5 35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R and N of south bound of Ky and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla. also Me. N H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo (except St Louis) Neb., E of 98° N C. S C. Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N D Okla. S D Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz Colo. Idaho Mont. Nev. N M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso Tex			
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	7.00	—
hydrated, bgs., c.l works	100 lbs	4.70	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.00

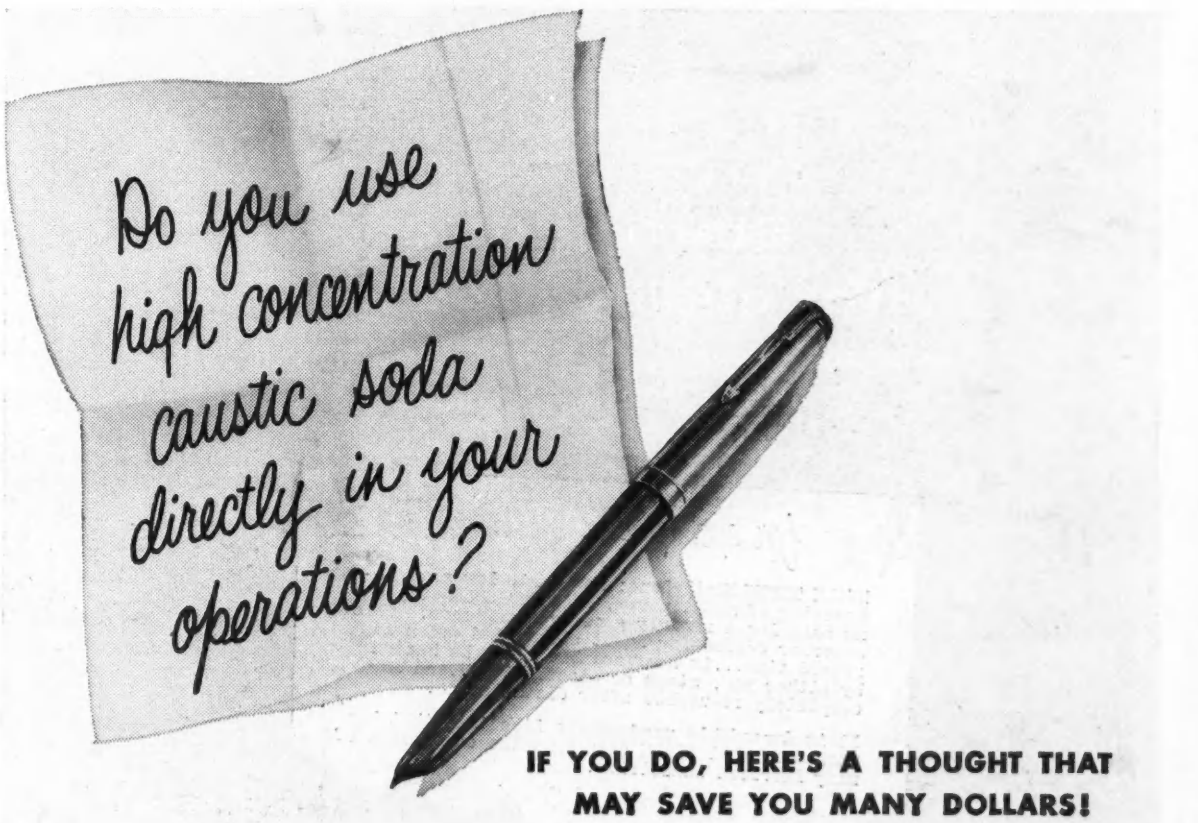
Sodium silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4 10c. higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .465 - 519
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 —
USP dms. works lb. 70 75
Sulphanilate bbls. works lb 22 —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. 22½ —
tech. anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs 2.25 —
t.c.l. works same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 27.00 —
t.c.l. works ton 35.00 —
USP cryst fib dms lb 17½ .18
gran. fib dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulphide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .05¾ —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb .04¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb .05¼ —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls lb No prices
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton 110.00 —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb .04 —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb .55 .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 -
Thiosulphate, NF cryst, bbls lb. 12½ —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite)
Titanate ctns c.l works lb 10½ —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher
Tripolypnosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.90 9.30
Tristearate, fib, dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb 2.90 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal .31 .32
petroleum (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb .37 .39
Sorbitol cryst. pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb .38 - .59
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton 57.00 -58.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. works lb .05¾ —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
t.c.l., spot lb. .08¼- 08¾
Rice, t.c.l., bgs lb. .16 .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755 .0780

Stavesacre seed, bgs lb 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, fin. dms lb. 2.95 3.10
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - .24
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, ens., dms. lb 77 78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls works lb .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb 3.42 —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls. works lb No prices
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 —
Sulphate, air floated 90% 325 mesh bgs works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komoe, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans 100-oz lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms, c.l. works lb 22½ —
t.c.l., works lb 23¼ —
tanks, works lb 21 —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs t.c.l., works lb 71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)

Sulphabenzamide dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin USP, microcrystals, dms lb 10.60 11.10
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP dms lb 11.25 11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10.60 11.10
Sulphaguanidin USP dms lb 3.50 4.00
Sulphamerazin USP micro crystals lb 10.65 11.15
Sulphamerazin sodium USP dms lb 11.25 11.75
Sulphamethazine micro crystals dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP 30-80 mesh dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 1.90
powder dms lb 1.40 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline vesicular dms lb 6.50 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots tins lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin sodium monohydrate dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole USP micro crystals dms lb 3.15 3.30
powder dms lb 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole sodium USP dms lb 3.05 3.20
Sulphur commercial, flour, bgs., works 100 lbs 2.80 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 2.65 —

Sodium Silicate—Sulphur Dioxide

Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton 28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton 27.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.50 —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.40 —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.35 —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.45 —
rubbermarkers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.55 —
98 100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.50 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.65 —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.25 —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 4.30 —
treated 2.5% mineral oil bgs, mines 100 lbs 2.70 —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 3.85 —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.90 —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .04½ —
tankcars, same basis lb .03½ —
Dioxide liquid, com'l cyls., works lb .09 —
multi unit cars works lb .0535 —
tanks works lb .045 —
refrigeration cyls t.c.l. dlvd lb .24 —



IF YOU DO, HERE'S A THOUGHT THAT MAY SAVE YOU MANY DOLLARS!

Some users of caustic soda who require the high concentration are accustomed to buying 50% NaOH liquor and then adding dry caustic to bring it up to needed strength.

Several of our customers have recently changed to buying the 73% concentration. They store and use it at full 73% strength. All have reported substantial savings on reduced volume cost and reduced man-hours.

If you are not specifying 73%, we believe it will pay you handsome dividends to investigate it.

Our technical staff will be happy to estimate the savings possible on any volume you may select. Just jot down in the block below a tonnage figure. Our engineers will figure out for you the cost of 73% liquor, vs. the cost of 50% liquor with the addition of dry caustic to bring it up to similar concentration.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
420 FORT DUQUESNE BOULEVARD, PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

DO IT NOW

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation
420 Ft. Duquesne Blvd., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Gentlemen: For comparative purposes only, please estimate for me the cost equivalents of _____ tons of 73% caustic soda.

Name _____

Firm _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

Sulphur Monochloride—Trisodium Phosphate

Sulphur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate run of pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Aitc unit-ton. .88 .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 .91
triple 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T dms. cl. works lb 1.40 —
t.c.l., works lb 1.45 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms c.l., works lb 1.45 —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.50 1.57
Talc, dom. ordinary Calif. grd. bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd. bgs. c.l. works ton 14.00 —
t.c.l. works ton 17.50 —
fibrous, New York, grd., b7s., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
t.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 27.00 —
t.c.l. works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
imp Canadian grd., bgs. c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11 Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¾- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .04½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., t.c.l. lb. .06¼- .07
50%, dms., t.c.l lb. .07 - .07¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Tapioca flour Brazilian ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07½- .08
Tar acid oil, 10-15% dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 —
25-28% dms. c.l. same basis. gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. 46 —
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis gal. 73½- .74½
tanks same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tartar emetic tech. gran or powd., dms lb. .56 .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Tergitol nonanoate com'l bbls. c.l lb 24½ —
t.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A)
Commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. South lb .14 —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l. lb. .73 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib dms lb 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99% bots dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾ Nom.
t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 Nom.
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .10
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .805 - 1.013
Crystals, hydrous, bbls., dms., works lb. .71 - .72
Metal lb. .81¼- —
Oxide, dms. lb. .84½- .85½
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .866 - .886
Tetrachloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 70½- .71½
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45¼- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald, lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).

Starting point
for quality products
Quality products begin with quality ingredients. That's why Nialk
Chemicals are used today in so many exacting applications.
for example...
NIALK TRICHLORethylene: For fast, low-cost degreasing of metal parts, NIALK TRICHLORethylene is enjoying a rapidly growing acceptance. This superior degreasing agent cleans and dries in record time...is nonflammable...can be heated by either gas, steam or electricity...and is completely re-usable after distillation.
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CARBONATE OF POTASH
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CAUSTIC SODA
TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Trptophane dextro-laevo, fib, ctns. works..kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.75 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothicin, USP, bots.....lb. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½ - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E..ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va..ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls .....lb. .12 - .14

V

Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21 00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin bgs. ex dock..ton.76.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock ton.56.00 -57.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .05½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, bourbon, tins.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
whole, tins.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Tahiti, cs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots .....lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots...lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, ctns .....lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .15½ - —
Butylether normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .30 - —
tanks works .....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridin, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Vitamin B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B12 crystalline gm or 5 gm vials gram 295 00 - —
oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B12 activity gm 225 00 —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D2 (see Calciferol)
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K1, 25 gm bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner.
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls .....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50 lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, ctns, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable bgs., ex dock.ton.96.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾ .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs, spot .....lb. .42 .43
Wax, bees, crude, African, bgs...lb. .47 - .48
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs...lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs .....lb. .63 - .65
yellow, bricks .....lb. .58 - .60
slabs .....lb. .56 - .57
Candelilla, crude, bgs. .....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs .....lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .99 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.07 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.01 - 1.03
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots.lb. 1.38 Nom.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.28 - 1.30

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African .....lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
Wax, microcrystalline 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
German, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs .....lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs .....lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot .....lb. .77¼ - .82¼
White lead (see Lead white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ...lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms. lb 5.00 - —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls..lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls .....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls .....lb. .13 - —
leaves, bls, ...lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l. works, East ton 32 00 - —
c.c.l. same basis ton 36 00 - —
60 mesh bulk, c.l. same basis.ton 37 00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 42 00 -55 00
80-100 mesh bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45 00 -50 00
l.c.l. same basis ton 51 75 -57 50
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Levant, ngs .....lb 4.25 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .199 - —
Xylenol, cryst., fractions, over 7°C., m.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —

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Riboflavin • Sodium Ascorbate

Pyridoxine hydrochloride • Thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate

dl-alpha-Tocopherol acetate and unesterified • Niacin • Niacinamide

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286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

Xylidins, Mixed—Zirconium Oxychloride

Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. ... gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .32 - —
Chicago district .... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district .... gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Minnequa, Colo .... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .... gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district .. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O ..... gal. .32½- —
Petroleum indust tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill..... gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St Louis, St Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Beazidin AAA bbls. divd lb 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls ..... lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone all shades, bbls. frt. alld E of Rockies lb 1.20 —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb higher

Chrome CP bbls., divd N Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c higher; divd Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls ..... lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05½- —
Yellow, iron oxide, natural, Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. .lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate) bbls., divd lb. .25 - —
basic, divd ..... lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls..... lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs, c.l, divd E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. divd E ..... lb. .203 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs. c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .... lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd. dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused dms. c.l. works 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Zinc cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis ..... lb. .10 - —
Naphthalene, liquid, 8%, Zn, dms, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., divd .. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .15½- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .16¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., divd ..... lb .16¾- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allo. lb. .26¾ - —
Silicofluoride, bbls works lb 12 - 13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l. works frt alld 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.90 - 9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.90 - —
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran, dms lb 26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l. divd lb .2536 - —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works .... 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms. c.l. lb 25½- —
l.c.l. lb 26 - .41½
normal, dms. l.c.l. works lb .52 - —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works .. lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb 7.25 - 11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse lb 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½- —

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, ethyl, 20,000 gals. reg. No. 2616-A, Oct. 21, Panama Canal Co, Procurement Officer, Procurement Div., 24 State St. N. Y. 4, N. Y.

Calcium chloride, 97,380 lbs., inv. 1796-B, Oct. 21, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Gas, acetylene and oxygen, for period from Oct. 15, 1953 through June 30, 1954, inv. CIVENG-7, Oct 15, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer, Milwaukee Dist., 428 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee 1, Wisc.

Insecticide, 6,552 gals. chlordane, 3,685 gals. DDT, liquid form, inv. 1791-B Oct. 16, Supply Dept., Navy Dept., Bldg. 8, Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia 12, Pa.

Paint, 1,000 gals. sealer, floor, varnish type, inv 874, Oct. 14 Post Office Dept., Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.; 486 gals. floor and deck enamel, varnish base for use on interior and exterior wood and concrete floors, ready mixed, 300 gals. interior, gloss enamel, 84 gals. enamel, gloss, synthetic, for exterior and interior surfaces, 300 gals enamel, undercoat, interior, 130 gals. varnish, mixing for aluminum paints, inv. 2S-KC-29896, Oct. 16, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Sodium hydroxide, 22,843 cans technical, for cleaning purposes type I, flake form, inv. 912, Oct. 19, Post Office Dept., Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.

Ultramarine blue, 3,000 lbs., inv. BEP-43, Oct. 16, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Treasury Dept., 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington 25 D. C.

'Canadian Trade Index' Available

The 1953 edition of *Canadian Trade Index*, which has just been published, includes pentaerythritol and soil conditioner among a list of products now being made in Canada. The index is published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It is priced at $7.50 per copy, postpaid, and is available from the association at 67 Younge street, Toronto.

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Readjustment for Business

The business outlook—even the more comprehensive, popularly styled economic outlook—would be, at least, a great deal clearer, and it could be much more informative, if those who are commentarily concerned with it could arrive at some measure of closer agreement on what they are looking for, what should be looked for, and where the looking should be done. Business is going to fall off. Its shrinking is not, necessarily, going to be a depression, and it certainly need not be a slump. But, a controlled recession could do business a fair measure of good by enabling businessmen to see what is the matter with conditions at the present time.

As long as the news on business conditions has it that economists expect a dip and businessmen look for prosperity, nobody can know what to expect, and, consequently, there can be no satisfactory preparing to meet and deal with it.

Business has fattened a bit too much on the easy feeding afforded by big governmental buying. Its overweight is beginning to bother it, to slow it up—and the easy feeding is becoming less plentiful. What to do is the puzzling question, which is not in any way simplified by the variety of advice applied to it.

As is characteristic of adiposity of all kinds, the fatness of business is not distributed to the best advantage of the structure. The consequent lack of balance is quite noticeable in several important areas. The desire further to expand is not lessening there; but it is meeting some rather convincing handicaps even to the extent of antagonism.

There are two popular methods of dealing with overweight. One is dieting; the other, exercise. With respect of business, dieting appears to be the more popular—production is being cut. That, of course, reduces the national buying capacity, chiefly by way of the reduction of total individual income because of layoffs in employment.

Many are advising that business engage in reducing exercise—do a better and bigger job of selling. That, of course, would pay off all around; but it is hard work of a kind which has not been exactly popular for at least a decade. There is some encouragement in the growing expression of the view that the lag of demand said to be behind much of the reducing of production would not exist if adequate, appropriate promotive efforts were applied.

As with other aspects of the problem, there is a great variety of views on what is or would be adequate, appropriate promotion of demand. Much is being said about the effects of weak advertising in that connection; others contend that more advertising is the need. The ancient differences of the advocates of high-pressure selling and those who believe that the application of better mutual understanding would be beneficial are prominent in the present discussion. It is encouraging to find a deal of advocacy of selling on the basis of quality; but there are still many vociferous supporters of the "sell-the-sizzle-not-the-steak" method and much is said about the appeal value of convenience, facility, and expedition with respect of whatever is being sold. There is also substantial support for the belief that the public buys mostly by eye. But, there is a growing opinion that the public should be watched—and listened to—in the planning of campaigns to create demand. Anybody who hears—and that is everybody—what the public says about what it feels that it has to take when making a purchase will heartily agree that it knows far better than suppliers do what it wants.

One of the perplexing problems with which the new Business and Defense Services Administration will have to deal is whether its purpose is to promote economic growth or economic stability. References to it point at both objectives. They are not the same; often they are not collateral. That is one reason why today's requirement of readjustment is difficult to meet. Of course, the best objective would be a combination of growth and stability. While such pairing is not impossible, it is far from a simple undertaking. It will get its best furtherance as it most closely is, as the Secretary of Commerce has said, "geared for practical programs of teamwork between government and business in serving the best interests of the people."

New Viewpoints Needed

In large measure, the success of business in readjusting itself to changing fundamental economic conditions, political and social, as well as commercial, will be commensurate with the extent to which its present excess of fat is in its head. If the purposed cooperation of business and government under the new programs of the Department of Commerce is to be, as, at least nominally, designed, in the service of the people, there will have to be an earnest and extensive development of an objective view in a number of areas of the nation's business. While the service motive and the profit motive can be satisfactorily teamed together, the driving of that team calls for ability which is, at least, seldom displayed when profit is the goal.

Success under the BDSA programs will require also the development in business of the national viewpoint which has been seriously advocated recently by some of its biggest leaders (in a financial sense). That development will require the thinning out of "gimmecrats" to the smallest possible minority. They cannot, because they will not, see beyond the end of their nose—and the length of that proboscis is wholly a matter of its insertion into the affairs of others. Their yardstick for the measurement of the needs of the nation is wholly a matter of their own desires. Their most popular slogan is "A strong industry means a strong United States"—no matter what it costs everybody else in the nation.

An illustration providing much food for serious thought in that direction is offered by the reported actions of a recent convention of merchant shipping interests. One action advocated federal legislation requiring that at least 50 percent of foreign aid financed by the government be transported in American ships—the cost of operating which is high. Another called upon the government to adopt a long-range ship construction program—maybe to provide more storage space for price-supported surplus agricultural products. The United States Public Health Service was condemned for its gradual discontinuance of free medical treatment for American seamen—whose pay is often as much as that of mates or masters under other flags. It was decreed that the Congress be asked to probe the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to stop allegedly unfair rates competition of railroads with shipping. But, on a matter of evident benefit to a large portion of the nation's business and people—well, a newspaper report said:—

> Resolutions on the controversial St. Lawrence Seaway were not presented at this convention. Other———meetings have opposed the seaway, but it was feared that this one, being held in a Great Lakes port, might have acted differently. . . .

For the Bookshelf

ORGANIC SYNTHESES, VOLUME 33. Edited by Charles C. Price. Cloth; 115 pages 6 x 9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.50.

This is the thirty-third annual volume published on satisfactory methods for the preparation of various organic chemicals. The information in these volumes is compiled by a board of editors and a group of advisers from data submitted by a wide range of contributors who are regarded as expert in their fields. This volume covers forty different chemicals and each chemical is presented from the standpoint of procedure, with notes thereon, and methods of preparation. Structural formulas and reactions are indicated.

MARKETS AFTER THE DEFENSE EXPANSION. By the United States Department of Commerce and the Committee for Economic Development. Paper; vi+90 pages, 9½ x 11¾ in. Washington: Government Printing Office. 55 cents.

This is a report designed "to inform the business community on factors affecting the level of civilian demand after the present defense program has reached its peak." How well it does or will meet the need for that information is a matter on which minds will differ numerously. However, it is a good piece of reading for business planners—and guesse s. The lessons they get from it will, of course, depend on various factors other than its text.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

research reports under those groupings which have been completed in the interval or which have reached that state of progress where a report is warranted. This does not, of course, include data restricted by the atomic energy act.

So great is the volume of material thus released that since 1948 when the publication was begun, the total runs to over 19,000 pages and the number of reports described exceeds 100,000. No other government makes a comparable disclosure of the scientific work it is doing; yet it is fairly common experience to read that AEC is so security-minded that it never reveals anything.

New Excise Tax Reporting Form

Manufacturers and sellers of articles and merchandise which are subject to excise taxes have a new form for reporting their taxes to the Internal Revenue Service. It is form 720 and has been instituted for reporting certain excise taxes on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis. The first filing of the new form is due not later than October 31, covering the months of July, August and September.

The new return form was adopted for a two-fold purpose:—First, it is an economy measure to reduce the cost of tax administration. The use of the quarterly return form will reduce the number of returns to be received by the district directors from 7,500,000 to 2,500,000. This will result in an appreciable annual saving. Secondly, the new return form is designed to obtain certain information on taxable sales, services, or charges which, in most instances, is necessary in order that the service may discharge its responsibility for auditing returns and assuring compliance with the law.

Because of the information asked for, many firms are going to find it difficult to answer all the questions since they are not reflected in their present accounting methods. The service has had this matter up with a number of taxpayers and has agreed to accept the partially completed returns temporarily until some new arrangement can be worked out for improving the taxpayers methods of reporting excise tax liability.

US Agency Spending in June

Budget director Dodge's warning to government agencies last June against pushing up their rate of spending during the month to avoid having any funds left over at the close of the fiscal year was generally effective. While there was some increase in the rate over earlier months, it didn't reach the portions of previous years.

For years it has been the practice of agencies to spend freely during June, the last month of the fiscal year, so as not to wind up with unspent funds and give congress the excuse to cut appropriations. Cognizant of this practice when he took office last February, Mr. Dodge informed the agencies that it was his intention to keep spending down and in June he again warned that penalties would apply if spending rose too greatly.

Examination of agency reports to the Bureau of the Budget where June obligations for supplies, materials, equipment and services exceeded the April or May rates indicated excessive June buying in less than thirty appropriation accounts. In other instances of high obligation rates in June it was established that these were due to seasonal variations in operations, deferment of justified purchases until late in the year and other reasons than deliberate excessive buying.

Mr. Dodge said that excessive June buying identified by the bureau totaled only $1,100,000 and that in every account where such purchasing was found, the bureau had established a reserve in 1954 funds to reduce the amount available for 1954 buying by an equal amount.

OPD's Latin American Subscription Now $10

Because the Post Office Department is effecting an increase in postal rates on November 1, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER has advanced its yearly subscription price to readers in Cuba, Central America and South America to $10. The new rate to Latin America goes into effect immediately. Other yearly subscription prices remain unchanged. OPD rates are:—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7, and other countries, $10.

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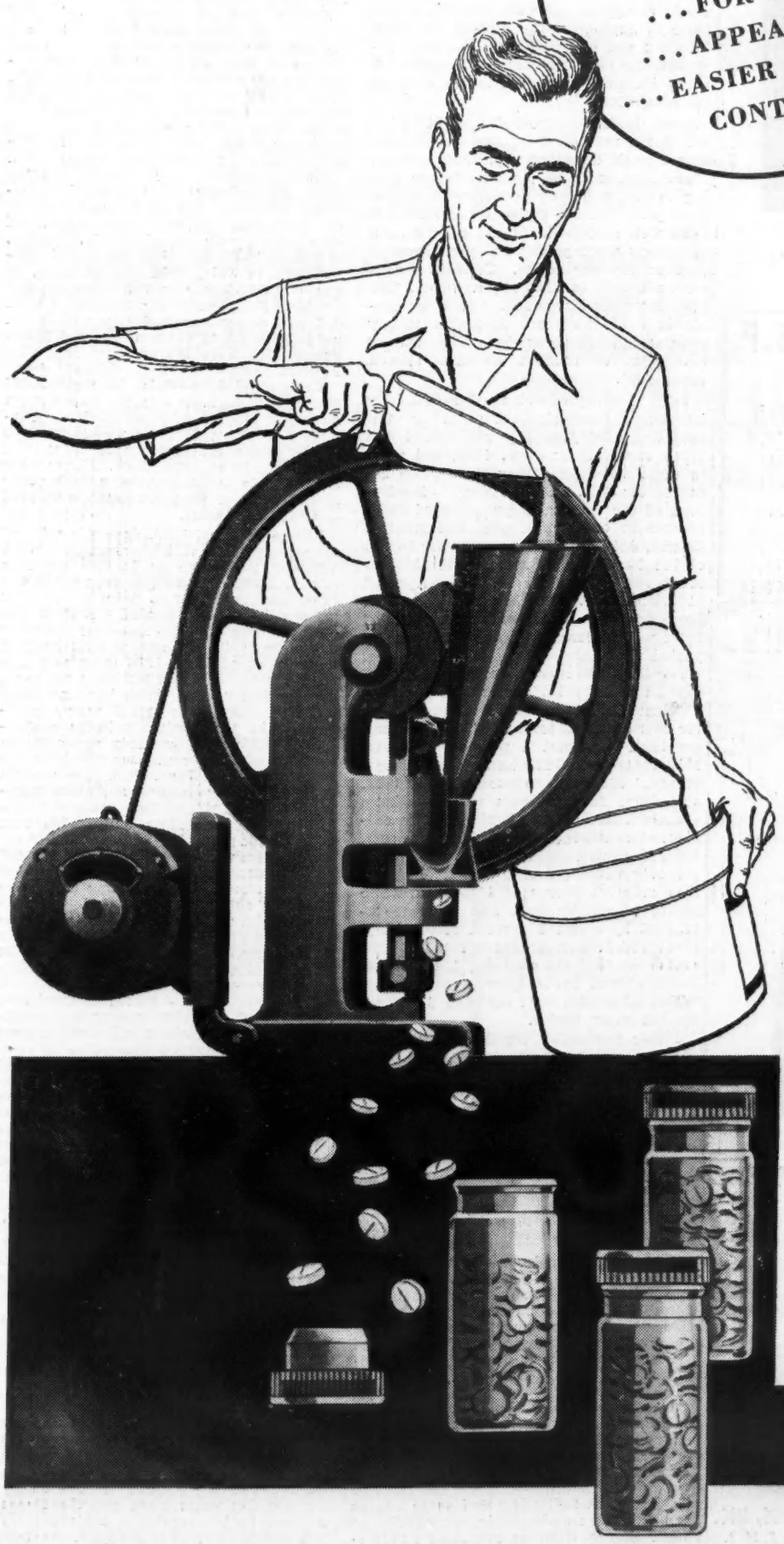

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Heavy Chemicals

Tin metal was under selling pressure at intervals during the past week and finally closed lower. The fluctuations were not wide enough to affect the prices of tin based chemicals. Government regulations on nickel will be lifted November 1. This action is not expected to have any immediate effect on easing the supply of nickel salts. At present it looks as though the producers of nickel chemicals will resort to allocating stocks with November deliveries about the same as October. When producers ascertain the amount of nickel available, they may be in a position to increase consumer deliveries. Slab zinc stocks are piling up with supplies at the close of September the highest for more than six and one half years. Copper remained firm and unchanged in price. A slight increase was noted in the demand for quicksilver.

Some producers reported a slight falling off in the movement of heavy chemicals, others could detect no significant change. There seemed to be a moderate slackening in shipments of dense soda ash for glass plant use but deliveries of light ash were well sustained. Liquid caustic soda shipments were good with less attention paid to the dry forms. Chlorine stocks were adequate to meet requirements. The chlorates were less active. Anhydrous ammonia held the same favorable supply position previously noted. The buying movement of calcium chloride slowed down a bit.

July, 1953, production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States generally maintained the levels reported for June, 1953, and were in most instances higher than those reported for July, 1952, acoding to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. In comparison with last month's figures, July production was larger for 18 of the 39 chemicals included in this release, and smaller for 17. The output of 31 chemicals was higher in July, 1953, than for the corresponding month of 1952, while decreased production was reported for 5.

For the tenth successive year, July production of "dry ice" has reached a new all time high. The July, 1953, production for this chemical totaled 66,311 tons and exceeded by about 1 percent the July, 1952 record of 65,478 tons. Other "heavy volume" chemicals to exceed June, 1953, and July, 1952, outputs were synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate, calcium carbide, chlorine, hydrogen, nitric acid, soda ash and caustic soda.

Stocks on hand during July for finished light soda ash decreased 42 percent while stocks of caustic soda and chlorine increased by 5 and 8 percent respectively. Combined July shipments of finished light and dense soda ash exceeded the previous month's total by 16 percent while shipments of caustic soda declined 9 percent for the same period.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 98.0 percent for the week ending October 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 98.2R in the preceding week and 89.6 in the corresponding week of 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Current supply position described as comfortable. Demand fair but not of the same urgent character noted earlier in the year. July production did not show much variation from June. The totals were 185,515 tons of synthetic, against 185,194 in the preceding month. Output in July, 1952, was 167,574 tons.

Calcium Carbide—Stocks not excessive but meeting requirements promptly. July production of commercial amounted to 69,603 tons, compared with 65,371 in June and 52,238 tons during July, 1952.

Calcium Chloride—Sales were down a bit last week indicating that some buyers had covered requirements temporarily at least. Supply situation remained comfortable with prices steady.

Calcium Phosphate—Dibasic held a rather competitive position so far as the feed grade is concerned. Production of this grade during July totaled 8,007 tons, against 7,414 in the preceding month and 5,960 tons in July, 1952.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of solid (dry ice) at 66,311 tons during July was the highest monthly on record and marked the tenth successive year that July output has established a new all time high. June production was revised to 61,922 tons and in July last year 65,478 tons were made. The liquid and gas production in July was 17,596 tons, compared with 15,937 in June and 15,184 tons in July, 1952.

Chlorine — Consumers are not finding stocks a problem at the present time. Demand while fair is not exerting pressure on producing plants. July output of chlorine gas was placed at 241,150 tons, compared with 235,153 in June and 194,285 tons in July, 1952. Consumption of gas during July was 232,881 tons and liquid 15,939 tons. Stocks on July 31 were 122 tons of gas and 24,569 tons of liquid, compared with 849 tons of gas and 18,426 tons of liquid for the corresponding date in 1952.

Copper Sulphate—Sales for agricultural use in Florida have continued to show a moderate increase. Industrial demand remained steady with some pickup in sales on the west coast. Export sales were light and not of much importance. Stocks were adequate to meet current requirements and there were no price changes to lend color to the market.

Lime—In June, 1953, domestic sales of open-market lime (710,965 short tons) were virtually the same as in the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales for the first six months of 1953 totaled 4,276,803 tons —an increase of 12 percent over the same period in 1952. The annual lime burning capacity as of June, 1953 (assuming that the kilns are operated 330 days per year, and excluding kilns which have not been operated within the last 3 years) is estimated by the producers to be approximately 9,200,000 tons. This represents an increase of 7 percent over the 8,300,000 tons reported in June, 1952. The amount sold in June for chemical and other industrial uses was 400,081 tons including 336,576 tons of quicklime and 63,505 tons of hydrated lime.

Nickel Sulphate—Lifting of government regulations from metallic nickel November 1 is not expected to have any immediate effect on shipments of sulphate or other nickel salts. It is probable that producers will make allocations and that November deliveries will be about the same as in October. Producers cannot make any definite statement until they know how much metal is available. It seems reasonable to assume that a gradual easing in the supply of nickel chemicals will develop from December forward.

Potash, Caustic—Sales so far this month have shown a slight gain over the preceding period and buying interest is described as moderate to fair with stocks comfortable. July production was placed at 8,768 tons of liquid containing 2,178 tons of solid, compared with 8,088 tons of liquid including 1,944 tons of solid in June and 5,624 tons of liquid containing 1,170 tons of solid in July 1952.

Potassium Carbonate — Not unusually active. Producers note a little more interest from glass plants but there is no urgency for shipments and consumers for the most part are working on inventories. There is no scarcity of stocks.

Potassium Chlorate—Prompt shipments remained readily available with demand rather spotty at present and no apparent pressure on production from match factories.

Potassium Stannate—Platers continued to show considerable interest in this market and producers have more orders than they can readily handle. There was still a slight delay in shipments last week. The market is feeling the full effect of demand for the Christmas trade and the inquiry appears to be running a bit above normal for this period of the year. Producers quote 63.5c. to 70.1c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 82c. per pound.

Salt Cake—Stocks not excessive but market not far out of balance at present.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Tin metal, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
98.27	98.27	98.39	95.13

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Demand well sustained from kraft paper mills. Production of crude commercial salt cake during July amounted to 57,469 tons, compared with 59,360 in June and 44,922 tons in July 1952.

Soda Ash—Tonnage movement of light and dense ash appeared to be slightly lower last week. Producers are in a position to take on orders for prompt or future shipments. Production of finished light ash in July was placed at 213,246 tons, compared with 195,462 in the preceding month and 169,731 tons in July last year. July output of dense ash totaled 154,787 tons, against 150,202 in June and 131,103 tons in July 1952. Production of natural soda ash during July was 33,641 tons, against a revised total of 33,408 in June and 25,156 tons in July last year. Stocks of light ash on July 31, were 30,223 tons, compared with 45,695 on the same date in 1952. Stocks of dense ash at the close of July were 46,359 tons, against 45,908 in July 31, 1952. Stocks of natural soda ash on July 31 were 33,461 tons, compared with 36,764 on the same date in 1952.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid caustic continued in fair demand with a moderate falling off in the movement of the dry forms. July production by the electrolytic process showed 237,828 tons of liquid, containing 24,534 tons of dry, compared with 230,904 tons of liquid including 25,467 tons dry in June and 187,714 tons of liquid containing 26,086 tons of dry in July 1952. Output by the lime soda process in July was 44,347 tons of liquid containing 11,894 tons of dry forms, against 46,591 tons of liquid including 13,222 tons of dry in the preceding month and 36,748 tons of liquid containing 9,240 tons of dry in July last year.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Sales are averaging fair dimensions but are not of a character to impair a comfortable supply position. July production of refined amounted to 8,849 tons, compared with 8,986 in June and 6,879 tons in July 1952.

Sodium Chlorate—Offered for prompt shipment at current prices. Demand continued spotty while supply position remained comfortable.

Sodium Phosphate—Supply situation generally satisfactory with demand fair. Output of monobasic in July was 1,634 tons, against 1,621 in June and 1,566 tons in July 1952. Tribasic production showed 3,720 tons during July, compared with 4,076 in the preceding month and 4,214 tons in July last year. Meta output was 4,305 tons in July, against 4,240 in June and 3,256 tons during July 1952.

Sodium Stannate—Prices of tin metal did not vary sufficiently to effect the market for tin based chemicals last week. Demand for plating use was described as good with producers' stocks adequate to level off needs promptly. Immediate shipments were priced at 46.5c. to 51.9c. per pound, freight allowed east and were based on tin at 82c. per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Demand for glacial about steady with little variation shown so far this month. Supply position comfortable. July production of synthetic acetic acid amounted to 46,962,674 pounds, compared with 38,378,467 in June and 32,355,185 pounds in July 1952. The natural output was 1,908,000 pounds, against 1,841,000 in the preceding month and 1,901,000 pounds in July last year.

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ducers having about all the business they can readily handle. July production was placed at 1,382,800 pounds, compared with 1,374,499 in June and 848,553 pounds during July 1952.

Nitric—Remained about in balance last week. Demand fair to good. July showed 140,268 tons produced, against 134,227 in the preceding month and 118,340 tons during July last year.

Oxalic—Demand reported fair with considerable room for improvement. Stocks adequate. July production was placed at 2,139,051 pounds, compared with 2,359,036 in June and 1,437,274 pounds in July 1952.

Sulphuric—Industrial demand steady for miscellaneous uses. Steel mills have called for substantial quantities. Stocks generally adequate. July production showed 1,155,856 tons including 210,120 tons made by the chamber process and 945,736 by the contact process. Total output in June was revised to 1,163,791 tons and in July last year 968,467 tons were produced. The spent acid used in fortification in July was 82,863 tons, compared with 83,072 revised in June and 78,548 tons in July 1952.

Hydrochloric — Byproduct acid has leaned toward the tight side at intervals of late although there has been no indication of a serious shortage. July production amounted to 62,463 tons including 13,816 tons made from salt and acid, 11,166 from Chlorine and hydrogen and 37,481 tons as byproduct and from other sources. June production totaled 63,342 tons and in July last year 49,282 tons were made.

Hydrofluoric—Continued to find a steady outlet at former prices with producers of high octane gasoline taking a substantial quantity. July production of anhydrous and technical totaled 4,392 tons, compared with a revised amount of 4,760 tons in June and 2,864 tons during July 1952.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Not unusually active but firm at 29c. to 30c. per pound for electrolytic delivered Valley basis. Negotiations between the State Department and representatives for the Chilean Government concerning the purchase of the Chilean surplus copper continued at Washington. The International Monetary Fund has concurred in a proposal by the Government of Chile for a change in the par value of the Chilean peso from 31 to 110 pesos per U. S. dollar.

Lead—Domestic price continued steady under a moderte demand mostly for shipment this month. Future prices were quoted below the spot figure, the range extending from 12.10c. per pound to 12.45c., according to the option.

The Tariff Commission has announced that it is instituting an "escape clause" investigation on lead and zinc, to determine whether imports of these commodities are causing or threatening such injury to domestic producers as to warrant Presidential modification of their present import status. The investigation is being made upon the application of the National Lead and Zinc Committee of the industry. Public hearings on lead will begin on November 3 and those on zinc November 5. All hearings are held in the Tariff Commission Building at Washington, and persons desiring to appear are requested to give advance notice to the Secretary of the Commission. This "escape clause" investigation is to be conducted concurrently with the general investigation of the lead and zinc industries, covering all pertinent aspects of the situation, which was ordered by the U. S. Tariff Commission on July 28, pursuant to the resolutions of the Senate Committee on Finance and of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Nickel—Government control will be lifted November 1, the Business and Defense Services Administration announced as it revoked its order M-80. However, the provisions of Schedule 5 will be retained along with a new order, M-106, which will continue regulation of the use of columbium and columbium-tantlum-bearing steels.

Quicksilver—Spot prices were sustained at $184 to $186 per flask last week, the inside figure representing 100 flask lots. Supplies were described as fair with a slight improvement in demand.

Tin—Figures thus far available for mine production of tin in concentrates in August all show a decrease, the International Tin Study Group reported. In Malaya production declined from 4,706 long tons in July to 4,506 in August.

Sales of tin were not on an elaborate scale last week. The market was under pressure at intervals and prices yielded fractionally with the final tone unsettled and inclined to be easy. Sales in the late trading were reported at 81¼c. per pound on spot.

Zinc—No substantial increase in demand last week and the market remained a rather quiet affair. The London market developed a firmer tone but there was no reflection in domestic prices. Prime western was quoted at 10c. per pound f.o.b. East St. Louis.

Slab zinc stocks at domestic plants increased to the highest level in over six years the American Zinc Institute stated. The total held at domestic plants showed 141,494 tons at the end of September, an increase of 23,597 tons over the August total of 117,897 tons. Last months stocks were the largest to be held since the end of August, 1947, when the total was 161,256 tons. Shipments in September amounted to 55,167 tons, a drop of 11,703 tons from August, and the smallest total since July, 1952, when deliveries amounted to 43,353 tons. Last month's production was 81,144 tons, a daily average of 2,704 tons, compared with 83,241 tons and a daily average of 2,685 tons for the preceding month. Unfilled orders at the end of September totaled 27,323 tons, against 32,988 tons at the end of August. Production of prime western during September was 38,029 tons, compared with 40,122 in August. Stocks on September 30 were 74,987 tons, against 64,190 on August 31.

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OIL PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT: This equipment consists principally of Model 4 French Oil Mill Screw Presses, which were installed during 1947 and 1948, as well as equipment for cleaning and handling seed and for the grinding and bagging of meal, etc. The facilities, with minor adaptations, are suitable for the production of the following oils: Linseed, Soybean, Copra, Peanut, Corn, Palm, Rapeseed, Perilla, Tung, Castor, Safflower, etc.

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Inhibitor Development Told By Hollingshead Corporation

An effective new inhibitor permitting packaging for the first time of quaternary ammonium compounds in metal has been announced by R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J. The inhibitor is to be marketed as "QAI" and chemically is composed of 2 hydroxypropylamine nitrite. It is said to be completely soluble in water base materials, and is reported to be equally effective as an inhibitor in liquid soaps, phenolic and pine disinfectants, emulsion floor wax, and other water base compounds with a pH 8.0 or higher.

Hollingshead claims its new inhibitor does not add to the toxicity of manufactured compounds and will not limit their germicidal properties. It is said .05 percent to 0.5 percent "QAI" will inhibit corrosive properties of most products containing quaternary ammonium compound. The manufacturer reports compounds packaged in metal with "QAI" as an inhibitor shows no signs of corrosion after more than three years laboratory tests.

Mathieson Makes Thomas Manager of Doe Run Plant

Mathieson Chemical Corporation has named C. Jack Thomas manager of its Doe Run, Ky., plant. Mr. Thomas succeeds Llewellyn S. Howe, who has joined Mathieson's commercial development division in New York as assistant to the vice-president in charge of basic materials and facilities.

Mr. Thomas formerly was assistant manager of Doe Run operations and, prior to that, was superintendent of the glycol plant at Doe Run. He joined Mathieson in 1950 and participated in the engineering, construction and startup of the plant. Mr. Howe joined Mathieson in 1951 as a process development engineer.

Chemical Construction Manager's Position Goes to William Staples

William M. Staples has been manager of construction by Chemical Construction Corporation, a unit of American Cyanamid Company, New York. With Mr. Staples' promotion to this post, the firm will place increasing emphasis on contracts for plants engineered, constructed and placed in operation with its own forces on a "single" contract basis, it was announced. Formerly, responsibility for construction and initial operation of new plants was handled by Harold E. Broughton, who became a consultant to the firm following his recent retirement.

Blaw-Knox Assigns Additon

E. P. Additon has been appointed sales engineer for Blaw-Knox Company's chemical plants division. Mr. Additon will be located at the Pittsburgh, Pa., office, and will offer the processes and engineering-construction services of the company to chemical and industrial clients in a five-state area. Prior to his present assignment, he held engineering positions in the division over a ten-year period, and had earlier employment with Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

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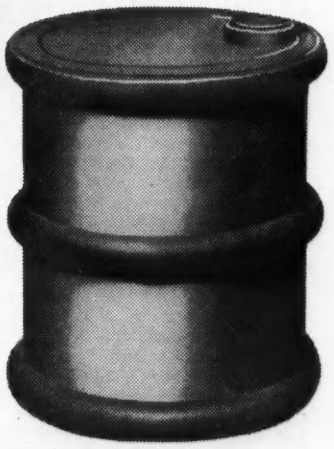

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Potassium Salts Output Reached New High in '52

The domestic production of marketable potassium salts reached a new high in 1952, increasing more than 16 percent above the 1951 production, according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales and apparent consumption of potassium salts both increased in 1952, 12 percent and 4 percent, respectively, as compared to 1951. Stocks in producers' hands at the end of 1952, more than double the 1951 figure, were 171,807 short tons, with a K_2O content of 99,061 tons.

Both imports and exports of potash materials were less in 1952. Imports totaled 383,898 tons (190,862 tons of K_2O) as compared to 574,361 tons (313,617 tons K_2O) in 1951. Import statistics in 1952 list East and West Germany separately. West Germany, East Germany, France, Spain and Chile, respectively, supplied 32, 27, 19, 11, and 8 percent of the total United States imports of potash. Exports of potash materials totaled 101,200 tons, 19 percent less than in 1951, with over 97 percent going to countries in the Western Hemisphere.

The production of higher analysis materials continued to increase and was 86 percent of the total potassium salts produced in the United States. Production of the lower grade muriate (49-50 percent K_2O), manure salts, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia all decreased in 1952. The production of manure salts has dropped from a high of 260,339 tons in 1948 to 8,409 tons in 1952.

Salient statistics of the potash industry in the United States in 1952, as compared to 1951, follow:—

	1952	1951
Production of potassium salts (marketable) . short tons.	2,806,462	2,474,870
Approximate equivalent K_2O .... short tons.	1,665,113	1,420,223
Sales of potassium salts by producers ..... short tons.	2,757,252	2,451,913
Approximate equivalent K_2O ... short tons.	1,598,354	1,408,408
Value at plant	$33,754,316	$14,788,880
Average per ton ..	$19.50	$18.27
Imports of potash materials short tons.	383,898	574,361
Approximate equivalent K_2O .... short tons	190,862	[1]313,617
Value	$13,102,739	[1]$18,543,112
Exports of potash materials short tons.	101,200	[1]124,211
Approximate equivalent K_2O[2] .... short tons.	56,231	[1]68,654
Value	$1,836,659	[1]$7,393,046
Apparent consumption of potassium salts[3] .... short tons.	3,019,950	[1]2,902,013
Approximate equivalent K_2O .... short tons.	1,732,935	[1]1,633,371

[1] Revised figure.
[2] Estimate by Bureau of Mines.
[3] Quantity sold by producers, plus imports, minus exports.

DuPont Appoints Cashman Grasselli Control Manager

Eugene R. Cashman has been appointed control manager of the Grasselli chemicals department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced. Mr. Cashman succeeds Leslie M. Clarke, who will act in an advisory capacity until his retirement from the company October 31.

Mr. Cashman, who has been assistant director of sales for the department, has been in the chemical industry since 1923, first with the Grasselli Chemical Company in Cleveland, Ohio, then with duPont. In January, 1952, Mr. Cashman was given a leave of absence to become head of the inorganic chemicals section of the rubber, chemicals and drugs division in the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, D. C. He returned from this assignment in September, 1952.

ASTM Chooses Van Atta

The American Society for Testing Materials has anounced the appointment as special assistant, on the headquarters staff, of Fred F. Van Atta, recently manager, building division, Carolinas branch of Associated General Contractors, and formerly acting secretary-treasurer of the American Concrete Institute and editor of the ACI *Journal*.

For the immediate future, Mr. Van Atta will concentrate his work on coordinating and extending the ASTM developmental and promotional activities, but special assignments will be made from time to time. In this work he is reporting directly to ASTM executive secretary R. J. Painter.

Canadian Chem. to Add Mackenzie

Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, retiring president of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., and past president of the National Research Council, will join Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Company, Ltd., November 1.

Carbon Raw Material Data Offered

Portland Gas & Coke Company, Portland, Ore., has issued a booklet on special, high purity, carbon raw material. The booklet contains information of interest to purchasers of solid fuel or carbon for chemical, electro-chemical, or electro-metallurgical processes. A copy of the booklet can be obtained by writing the company at Portland Gas & Coke Company, Public Service Building, Portland 4.

Treichler Retires as Texas Gulf Sulphur Vice-President

Herbert E. Treichler, vice-president of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York, has retired after more than thirty-five years of association with the company. Mr. Treichler was acting general manager and general manager in charge of production from 1928 until the first of this year when these duties were taken over by vice-president Harry A. Swem.

Mr. Treichler came to Texas Gulf Sulphur from the mines of International Nickel Company in Ontario, Canada, where he had been employed as engineer in the mining department. Previous to this, he had had mining experience in the copper mines of Chile Exploration Company, Chuquicamata, Chile, Phelps Dodge Company in Arizona and what was then Chino Copper Company in New Mexico.

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National Research Corp. Post Goes to John Ham

Robert A. Stauffer, vice-president in charge of research of the National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the appointment of John L. Ham to the position of director of the metallurgical research department. Mr. Ham assumes the position formerly held by James H. Moore, who has become general manager of the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Vacuum Metals Corporation.

Mr. Ham previously engaged in the development of stainless steel fabricating technics at Allegheny Steel Company. As a metallurgist at Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, he engaged in basic studies aimed at the improvement of steel produced by the Bessemer process. More recently Mr. Ham was associated with Climax Molybdenum Company research laboratories where he was engaged in the development of molybdenum-base alloys and in technics for vacuum-arc melting molybdenum. At the Raytheon Manufacturing Company he participated in studies relating metallurgical properties of materials used in the construction of power tubes to electronic characteristics. Mr. Ham joined National Research in 1952 as project manager in charge of physical metallurgy.

New York AIC Schedules Smith as Oct. 22 Speaker

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will meet October 22 at Stouffer's Restaurant, 540 Fifth avenue, New York. Featured speaker for the evening meeting, which begins at 7:45 p.m., is Dr. Walter Smith, of the Godfrey L. Cabot Company, Boston, whose subject is "The Missing Lambda Constant." Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Reservations may be made with Shepherd Stigman, c/o Foster D. Snell, Inc., 29 West 15 street, New York 11. Price for the dinner, including gratuity, is $3.

Stein, Hall & Co. Names Two to Credit Positions

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has announced the appointment of Alec M. Doremus as credit manager and of M. Monroe Fass as assistant credit manager. Mr. Doremus joined Stein, Hall in 1926 and has had a wide range of experience in the administrative and accounting work of the company. He is assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of the company and will assume the role of credit manager in addition to his other duties. Mr. Fass has more than fifteen years' experience in credit work and has been in the credit department since 1945.

Metals to Be Emphasized At Library Assn. Meeting

The Special Libraries Association has announced plans for its fall meeting to be held October 21 through 23 in Cleveland, Ohio. The sessions will center on subjects of primary interest to those in the metals field. Speakers will dicuss methods for improvement of reading speeds, technics in report writing, new developments in metals, metal fabrication with particular emphasis on literature sources and operations research as a metallurgical tool.

New York Textile Chemists Hear Compton October 27

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting October 23 at 8:15 p.m. at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J. Speaker will be Dr. Jack Compton, technical director, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. Dr. Compton will discuss "New Textile Fibers With the Structural Elements of Natural Cellulosic Fibers."

Blaw-Knox Co. Elects Rodgers Vice-President

William Rodgers has been elected vice-president and general sales manager of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Rodgers joined the company on April 1 of this year in the new staff post of general sales manager. For many years he was in the construction materials business and in recent years, prior to joining Blaw-Knox, was in the motor transport field.

SOCMA to Hear of Chemical Revival in Europe Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its next regular luncheon meeting October 14 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Speaker will be Edmund M. Flaherty, former director of the industry division of the Marshall Plan for Western Europe. Mr. Flaherty will discuss "The Rehabilitation of the Western European Chemical Industry."

SRI Takes on 4 Chemists

Stanford Research Institute, Palto Alto, Calif., has added four new chemists to its staff. They are:—Dr. Dale M. Coulson, analytical chemist, formerly an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado; Dr. Hadley W. Ford, physical chemist, who has been assigned to the Pasadena, Calif., laboratory of SRI's air research section; Dr. Edward Ryskiewicz, organic chemist, previously with the Ansco Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y., and Gilbert A. St. John, physical chemist, formerly with International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Woodland, Calif.

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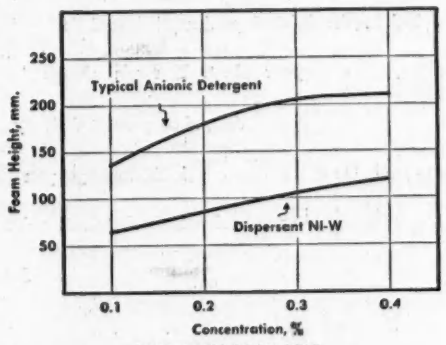

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business for prompt delivery was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week. Higher production cost strengthened egg yolk and quotations were raised five cents per pound. Flake egg albumen was unchanged, while the technical grade was reduced two cents per pound in some quarters. Potato starch was stronger and fractionally higher in Maine due to the scarcity of old crop starch. Grinders were not offering and resellers were asking from ¼ to ½ cent more per pound for immediate shipment. Offers of new crop for forward delivery also were unavailable due to farmers placing potatoes in storage because of prevailing low prices.

Other sizing materials were quotably unchanged and steady. Good consuming demand was reported for corn dextrin and starch, while trading in tapioca and sago flour was light, chiefly for immediate needs. Replacements of Javanese tapioca flour were easier and fractionally lower, while supplies on the spot were not affected. Shipments of sago flour also were reduced, but spot stocks remained unchanged.

There was little of new feature in the tanning materials market. Demand continued spotty and limited to small tonnage lots for immediate shipment. Valonia cups for shipment were easy and off $1 per ton. Other materials were quotably unchanged and more or less nominal.

Fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems during July increased to 12,600,000 pounds weekly, compared with 12,300,000 pounds, July last year, according to the Census Bureau. Wool consumption rose to an average of 8,000,000 weekly, against 7,600,000 pounds, a year ago. July wool weekly consumption included 6,400,000 pounds of apparel class wool and 1,600,000 pounds of carpet class wool, compared with 6,300,000 pounds and 1,300,000 pounds, respectively during July last year. Usage of reprocessed and reused wool, specialty fibers and tops and noils on the woolen and worsted system averaged 3,200,000 pounds weekly, against 3,400,000 pounds in July 1952.

Stocks of shorn wool held under loan, 1953-54 price support program by the Commodity Credit Corp. totaled 41,352,816 pounds as of September 30, 1953, it was reported by the Boston PMA commodity office. This compared with 30,987,598 pounds at the end of August.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumen, tech., 2c. per lb.
Valonia cups, $1 per ton

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
98.73	98.54	98.52	100.44

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Production during July was reported at 82,043,510 pounds, by the Census Bureau, compared with 74,568,130 pounds in June and 65,963,060 pounds in July last year. Consumers absorbed fair-sized quantities last week against former contracts. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates — Steady consuming demand was noted for delivery against former orders. New business was moderate chiefly for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate was placed at 10,177 tons in July by the Census Bureau against 11,414 tons in June and 3,722 tons during July, 1952.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consumers continued to take moderate lots for prompt delivery. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Production figures for July were not available but totaled 1,062 tons during July last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Sulphonated Oils — Consuming inquiry was slow. Users continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. All varieties were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market was quotably unchanged and steady. Supplies were ample. Quotations ranged from 65c. per pound for drum lots and up to 90c. for smaller quantities.

Corn Dextrin—Business was fairly active for nearby and later delivery. Prices were maintained for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch — Consuming inquiry improved and business was more active for prompt requirements. Market remained steady at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was increased 808,000 bushels to 7,991,000 bushels, for the week ending October 2, compared with 15,492,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

The national average support price for the 1953 corn crop was set at $1.60 per bushel by the Department of Agriculture, the same as last year, which reflects the 90 percent of the parity price on October 1, 1953. Under the price program, loans and agreements will be available to farmers from time of harvest through May 31, 1954. Loans will mature July 31, 1954. On July 31, CCC held loans on 229,227,508 bushels of corn, all from the 1952 crop valued at $467,266,959, compared with 34,908,149 bushels, valued at $50,781,131, a year ago.

Egg Albumen—Buying interest was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were without change and steady. Flake was well held at $2.41 to $2.45 per pound and powder, $2.45 to $2.49 per pound, according to seller and quantity. The technical grade was reduced in some quarters and quotations ranged from $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk—This market was stronger, due to scarcity of supplies and quotations were lifted 5c. per pound. Demand was quite active for immediate delivery. Prices ranged from $1.35 to $1.38 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch — Supplies of old crop were practically unavailable, the market was strong and higher. Carlots for immediate shipment from Maine were more or less nominal at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Grinders were not offering until previous commitments are covered. Buying interest was limited at the higher levels. Demand for spot delivery was reported fairly active for less carlots. Prices for spot stocks ranged from 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Idaho starch shipments were well held at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Tapioca Flour—While shipments from Java were easy and off fractionally, stocks on the spot were unchanged. Trading was fair, and restricted to immediate requirements. Interest in replacements was quiet. AAA was quoted at 7¼c. and AA at 6.85c. per pound, exdock, carlots. Stocks of AAA on spot were quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and AA at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Brazilian flour was quoted nominally at 14½c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity and seller.

Tanning Materials

Myrobalans—Demand was light, chiefly for immediate requirements. Shipments were offered freely at unchanged prices. Assorted JI's were quoted at $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's, $61.50 and ordinary, $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—While trading was restricted to small lots for immediate shipment the primary market remained on steady basis. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 21/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c., same basis.

Valonia—Buying interest continued slow. Offers for shipment were liberal. Cups were easier and quoted at $56 to $57 per ton, exdock. Beards were unchanged and nominal at $76 per ton. Extract, 62 percent tanning was quoted at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Buying interest continued restricted to immediate shipments. Offers for shipment were quite liberal. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton, and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were maintained at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

Price schedules were relatively steady last week. Actual product costs were unchanged, but some revisions have been announced increasing drum prices of sulphonates to make up increased drum costs. Similar changes were being considered by some sources of petrolatum and waxes to account for higher metal container costs.

The general level of demand for aromatics and aliphatics was unaltered. Toluol and xylol were still considered to be in tight supply. Government pressure for aviation gasoline was eased temporarily by the suspension of PAD order No. 3 from October 1 to December 31. It still was not clear whether or not this would mean a short period of relief for industrial consumers, since military requirements for the first half of 1954 will be stepped up considerably, taking up the slack left in this last quarter. A lack of production time and a good demand have kept the xylol market tight. Mineral spirits were reported in good demand. Buying interest for rubber solvent was fair. Spot material which had been available at the tire producing centers brought some competition for a while.

Liquefied petroleum gases have shown a slight pickup in activity during recent weeks. Most of the lower priced spot material has practically disappeared by now, a source said. Propane and butane was in ample supply to meet expected needs for the winter.

A little additional business could be done in microcrystalline waxes. Sales were fair, however, and demand was steady. Fully refined paraffins enjoyed a good demand. Supplies were adequate to meet the call. Crude scales were still on the short side, due to lubricating oil cutbacks and higher production of refined grades to meet the demand. Wax prices were generally expected to hold for the last quarter, except, perhaps, for advances to take care of metal container costs mentioned before. The market for petrolatum was good. Demand held up well. Supplies were adequate and prices firm. Petroleum sulphonates were moving well.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Producers were currently moving their output to consumers under contract commitments. Output was scheduled to meet requirements; therefore there were no shortages and none were anticipated. When any benzol was available which was not made to meet contracts, it was difficult to move due to consumer contracts for petroleum material and price competition from coaltar benzol, a source stated.

Mineral Spirits—A source reported demand continued to be good. Supplies were adequate to take care of current buying. Prices were steady at previously established levels. No revisions were anticipated.

Rubber Solvent — Producers said that there has been a fair demand. A moderate amount of material was moving. A source said that there was some price competition in rubber tire producing areas. Contract price remained firm, however.

Toluol—There has been no real change in the tight supply situation. Government needs for avgas have taken the largest share of total output for many months. It was felt to be a little early to learn if there would be any resultant easing of the supply position from the suspension of PAD order No. 3 October 1 to December 31.

Producers were expected to continue making toluol to take care of the industrial and defense demands. It was felt that there was storage space available to take care of the material which would be made to meet anticipated heavy requirements in the first part of next year. Military liftings were scheduled to take up the slack, which will be felt in the fourth quarter, early in 1954. Hence, the temporary easing of pressure apparently will not yield any relief to industrial consumers to toluol.

Xylol—Supplies were still short in this market. Industrial requirements were good. But, the pressure on this market has not been as heavy as it has on toluol. The shortage has come principally from the fact that much of the distillation time for xylol is lost due to high production schedules for toluol. Prices were firm at their old levels.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
105.37	105.37	105.37	104.12

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 26 totaled 284,665,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the revised total of 283,415,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,250,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,970,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 720,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—A slight pickup in activity has been noted from various outlets. However, demand has not really gained momentum yet. Oncoming colder weather was expected to bring consumption levels up. Recently established prices were firm. Lower priced spot material has fairly well disappeared by now. There was still some spot material around at slightly less than contract schedules, but the volume was minimized. Producers did not anticipate any real difficulties with supplies during the winter, it was said. Storage facilities were in good shape, and the problem was merely to replenish supplies as consumption increased.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — There were no significant changes in this market. Producers said that they were doing a fairly good business in these waxes. Demand was steady, but not so heavy that suppliers could not handle a larger volume of orders. Prices were reported firm at currently established levels. No revisions in schedules were anticipated at this time.

Paraffin—A good demand for fully refined grades was reported by producers. Supplies were sufficient to take care of current consumption levels. Crude scale supplies were said to be still a bit tight. Besides cutbacks in lubricating oil production, the tightness for crudes was attributed to the fact that more refined material was being made to meet the demand, which naturally left less crude available.

Prices were stable at previously established levels. No revisions were noted for this quarter in refined grades and none were expected before January. Although crude scale prices were more likely to move without regard to quarterly schedules, no changes were anticipated in the coming weeks.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatum—Demand continued good, suppliers said, Prices were firm at previously established levels. Supplies have been adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. No cutbacks in buying interest were noted from the recent price advance. It was reported that costs of production were currently being reviewed. The increased cost of metal containers was part of the calculation in a prospective rise in differentials.

Petroleum Sulphonates — Demand continued good producers reported. One source stated that buying was ahead of the supply on certain grades.

A couple of revisions for drum differentials were made to take care of increased drum costs, sources said. Some producers have not made any advance in the carlot and l.c.l. prices yet. Advances of ¼c. to ½c. in the differential left current quotations of the 60 to 62 percent material ranged from 14c. to 16½c per pound in tankcars, 16c. to 18¼c. per pound in carlots, and 17c to 18½c. per pound in less than carlots. The 50 to 55 percent grade remained at 12½c., 15½c., and 16½c. per pound for tankcars, carlots, and l.c.l., respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oil Men Urged to Welcome Atomic Energy Competition

Invasion by atomic energy of some of the markets now served by petroleum should be welcomed by the oil industry, Dr. Monroe E. Spaght, executive vice-president of Shell Oil Company, New York, said last week in an address before the California Natural Gasoline Association in Los Angeles. He explained that such a move would add inducement for the industry to continue to upgrade lower grade products to meet needs in premium markets.

"Taking the long view," Dr. Spaght said, "the engineer today tells us that both the gasoline and diesel engine will almost surely be superseded. The gas turbine engine, because of simplicity of design and potentially higher operating efficiency, can be expected to replace the reciprocating engine in many applications in aircraft, ships, locomotives and stationary power plants,' he pointed out.

It is possible to utilize petroleum to fill directly such basic needs of mankind as clothing, shelter and even food, according to Dr. Spaght, who was formerly president of Shell Development Company, research affiliate of Shell Oil. Although fats, sugar, starches and proteins can be made from oil in the laboratory, he believes that economic and cultural barriers will prevent the oil man from becoming a competitor of the farmer; he will remain, instead, his partner.

Although petroleum-derived synthetic fibers, plastics and resins will continue to play increasingly important roles in clothing on the one hand and building applications on the other, the actual quantities of oil so used will be relatively small compared with fuel uses, he concluded. "We seem unable to escape the fact that our main job is that of supplying energy," he said. "Our entire pattern of life is based upon this one thing:—the wholesale use of energy from engines—and over half that energy comes from oil."

Dr. Spaght discounted predictions that mankind will shortly become dependent upon direct capture of solar energy because of exhaustion of the supply of stored energy. He declared that "fossil sources" of fuels—crude oil, tar, shales, and coal should last several centures. Energy from fission of uranium and thorium is already a factor in the total picture, and if the fusion of hydrogen 2 can some day be controlled, the world supply of energy might become almost unlimited, he said.

California Standard Appoints Bakersfield Refinery Manager

L. L. Henning has been named manager of the Bakersfield, Calif., refinery of Standard Oil Company of California, succeeding M. M. Moore, who has retired.

Mr. Moore, head of the Bakersfield plant for the past ten years, joined Standard in 1913. He began as a chemist in the company's El Segundo refinery and later served in managerial capacities at both El Segundo and Richmond refinery.

Mr. Henning, previously superintendent of the Richmond refinery chemical division, has been with Standard since 1934. He started in the company's general engineering department and for the past twelve years has been in the cracking division at Richmond.

Hydroforming Unit Planned By Pan-Am Southern Corp.

A fixed-bed hydroforming unit incorporating the latest design features will be built at the El Dorado, Ark., refinery of Pan-Am Southern Corporation. Construction will start this month.

The unit will be one of the first of its kind in the United States and will incorporate new design features as well as a catalyst developed by the research department of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Pan-Am's parent company. Units of similar design are also under construction at the Texas City, Tex., refinery of Pan American Refining Corporation and the Wood River, Ill., refinery of Standard of Indiana.

PAD Foreign Operations Section Positions to Three

Three new appointments in the foreign operations section of the Petroleum Administration for Defense have been announced by deputy administrator Joseph A. LaFortune.

David H. West has been named assistant deputy administrator, foreign petroleum operations. Mr. West has held a number of positions within the agency since being named assistant director of the foreign supply and transportation division of PAD in 1952. He was appointed director of that division last year. Franz von Schilling, jr., on leave from California-Texas Oil Company, Ltd., has been named director of the foreign supply and transportation division of PAD. He previously had been assistant director of the division. Philip M. Dean has been named assistant director of the foreign refining division. He has been with PAD since 1952, as a special assistant in the foreign division. He is on leave from the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Tideland Oil Rights of States Will Not Be Invaded: McKay

Secretary of the Interior McKay last week gave assurance that the continental shelf oil rights of Louisiana and other coastal states will be of "primary concern" to his department. Mr. McKay, dedicating the Lafayette, La., Oil Center, declared "we must make sure there is no invasion of these rights."

"Questions that are unsettled relating to the historical boundaries will be resolved through orderly court procedure," he added. "I know I can look to the oil men in Louisiana and other Gulf states for cooperation and assistance in much the same manner the industry has given to its government in other emergencies."

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*Adopted by the United States Pharmacopeia in its 12th Edition

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API Lines Up Agenda for Chicago Sessions

—Continued from page 7

The Great Lakes district OIIC film, "It's Your Move," will be shown at this session.

The refining group will hear speakers on two new refining processes. John W. Newton, API vice-president for refining, will preside at the group meeting. Following this, the session will adjourn to the Palmer House to hear the atomic energy address of W. L. Davidson.

L. C. Burroughs, of Shell Oil Company, will present the report of the division's nominating committee. Two papers will be presented at this session. The first, entitled, "Fluid Coking of Residua," will be presented by A. Voorhies, jr., and H. Z. Martin, of Esso Standard Oil Company, and Standard Oil Development Company, respectively. The other paper, by Valentine Mekler, A. H. Schutte and T. T. Whipple, of Lummus Company, will be entitled, "Lummus Continuous Contact Coking Process."

Certificates to Outstanding Marketers

R. M. Bartlett, vice-president of Gulf Oil Corporation and API vice-president for marketing, will preside at the marketing session and W. Chalmers Burns, of Hartol Petroleum Corporation, will present the "Certificate of Appreciation" award to outstanding marketers. H. A. Inness Brown, New York publisher, will speak on marketing problems at the retail level.

The transportation session on opening day will have P. C. Spencer, API vice-president for transportation, presiding. Mr. Spencer will present certificates to men in the transportation division of the industry. A motion picture will be shown on proof-testing of atomic weapons, and J. P. Patterson, of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, will present the report of the division's nominating committee.

Board of Directors' Meeting

On November 10 there will be all-day sessions of the institute's board of directors, a meeting of the board of councillors to nominate candidates for election to the 1954 board of directors, an open meeting of the division of marketing's general committee, an all-day financial and accounting session, an all-day pipeline symposium and sessions of the division of production and of the American petroleum industries committee.

Donald P. Jones, general chairman of the financial and accounting committee, will preside at the financial and accounting session. Speakers will include Richard Heflebower, Northwestern University economist; G. W. Welsch, of Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery, and Mr. Jones. S. H. Elliott, of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), will present the report of the division's nominating committee at the open business meeting of the marketing session.

Pipeline Symposium Scheduled

R. B. McLaughlin, chairman of the board of Texas Pipe Line Company, will preside at the pipeline symposium. In addition to technical papers there will be a motion picture entitled, "Oil Across the Rockies." The picture will be introduced by H. H. Anderson, of Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company.

John G. Pew, vice-president of Sun Oil Company, will present certificates to outstanding producers at the afternoon production session. Mr. Pew is API vice-president for production. Presiding jointly will be Milan G. Arthur, of Union Oil Company of California, and Harold Denton, of Sun Oil Company. Clayton L. Orn, of Ohio Oil Company, will speak on submerged tidelands; Lon J. Putnam, of Gulf Oil Corporation, will present a paper on federal land operation in the Rockies and Dr. William V. Houston, president of Rice Institute, will have as his topic the education of scientists and engineers.

Varied Program November 11

The program on November 11 will feature a general session in the morning, a meeting of the board of directors, a safety symposium and open forum on tank-truck loading, a production group session and a lubricating session.

The symposium will be under the auspices of the institute's central committees on accident prevention and fire protection, and will have B. G. Crane, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., presiding. S. D. Clithero, of General Petroleum Corporation, will be moderator and six safety men will constitute a panel for discussion. George E. Cannon, of Humble Oil & Refining Company, and W. L. McCloy, Jr., of Sohio Petroleum Company, will preside at the production session. C. E. Beecher, of Cities Service Oil Company, will present the report of the division's nominating committee.

Testimonial to Young

W. K. Whiteford, president of Gulf Oil Corporation, will present a testimonial to C. A. Young, recently retired director of the API division of production, on behalf of the central committee on drilling and production practice. Warren L. Baker, Houston, Tex., editor, will speak on increased production and enhanced discovery; O. A. Ohmann, of Standard Oil Company, Ohio, will speak on supervisory and management development and Dr. John V. Pennington, of Houston, will discuss rock failures under percussion. G. T. Dougherty, of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), will preside over the lubrication session.

On November 12 there will be a general session and a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors. Some committee and subcommittee meetings will be held in advance of the formal sessions and will continue through November 13. The yearly dinners of the Twenty-Five Year Club, the Transportation Club and the Pipe Liners Club will be held along with the annual meeting. The Association of Petroleum Writers will hold its annual meeting and elect officers on November 12.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index dropped to 111.48 last week from 111.51 in the preceding period. Moderate buying of dried blood and tankage for stockfeed use resulted in a fractional advance in prices but the gain was more than offset by a decline in the price of castor pomace where a new low level for the year was recorded. The latter was not in good demand and prices were lowered in an effort to stimulate buying interest. Domestic steamed bone meal was not active with sellers maintaining the former price. Occasional sales of hoof meal did not uncover any new price change. Menhaden fishing operations are still progressing off the coast of Virginia and North Carolina with the catch reported satisfactory.

No easement in the supply of ammonium nitrate could be noted. Mixers showed no unusual desire to take on ammonium sulphate and stocks continued to increase. It was stated than an eastern producer is using an air-plane hanger for storage space. Two Birmingham producers have reduced the Atlantic port price and the tone of the general market was not firm at the close of the week. Potassium muriate shipments have not improved since the turn of the month and no important increase in the movement of normal superphosphate could be noted.

Fertilizer tax tag sales and reports of fertilizer shipments for August, as reported by officials in seven southern states, were equivalent to 178,000 tons of fertilizer, the National Fertilizer Association states. This is 45,000 tons more than the 133,000 tons registered for the same month in 1952. However, the figure for the first half of 1953—6,610,000—tons is 62,000 tons below the amount reported during the like period a year ago.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census and from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 25c per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

Castor pomace, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
111.48	111.51	111.79	113.56

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Supply conditions remained tight with producers attempting to level off demand. July production of original solution was placed at 117,948 tons, including 99,017 tons of fertilizer grade and 18,929 of all other grades. Output in June totaled 114,254 tons and in July last year 107,342 tons were made.

Ammonium Sulphate — Reports were current that two producers in the South have reduced the Atlantic port price to $44.50 per ton, against a former $47 level. Consumer demand is still backward and stocks are increasing. It was stated that an eastern producer is storing sulphate in air-plane hangers owing to the scarcity of warehouse facilities.

Production of technical synthetic ammonium sulphate during July amounted to 40,939 tons, compared with a revised total of 38,557 in June and 74,003 tons in July last year.

Bone Meal—No increase in buying interest last week. The market remained quiet with sellers naming $55 per ton for domestic steamed in bags, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace—Priced lower at $27.50 per ton in bags, carlots at the works, a new low for the year to date. Continued slow demand was said to account for the downward revision.

Dried Blood—Prices advanced last week under an improved stockfeed demand and limited offerings. Sales in New York were reported at $6 per unit of ammonia and at $6.50 in Chicago.

Fish Meal — Weather conditions have favored menhaden fishing operations off the Virginia and North Carolina coast. The catch is said to be good. The poultry industry is taking this material for current wants at former prices.

Hoof Meal—Not much activity since the turn of the month. Occasional sales reported at $6 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Lime — Domestic sales of agricultural lime in June totaled 16,086 tons, including 1,869 tons of quicklime and 14,217 of hydrated lime. Sales from January through June amounted to 147,804 tons compared with 151,125 tons for the corresponding period in 1952.

Phosphate Rock—Stocks are increasing as a result of a slowdown in demand from acidulators occasioned by a subnormal movement of normal superphosphate to mixers. Export inquiry remained spotty with Japan expected to enter the market but no definite time set.

Potassium Muriate—No important increase in contract withdrawal tonnage can be noted so far this month and the market in general is a quiet affair. There appeared to be a combination of influences accountable for the current slow movement including the prolonged drought, heavy stocks of finished fertilizer held by mixers and lower farm income.

Sodium Nitrate—No important change could be noted last week. Some material is moving to Florida for agricultural use which is entirely seasonal but in other directions demand is quiet which is fully in line with usual conditions at this period of the year. Prices remain steady at the late decline and there is no scarcity of stocks.

Superphosphate — Shipments are moving better in some areas than others but overall demand is below normal for this period of the year. Small mixers usually resume operations during this month and possibilities seem to favor a broader movement of super. At present, there is no shortage of stocks and mixers are said to have plenty of finished fertilizer awaiting shipment.

Tankage — Prices closed fractionally higher under a slight increase in buying for stockfeed use and limited offerings from packing-house plants. Sales were reported at $5.75 per unit of ammonia at New York and at $6.50 Chicago.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: August*

	Equivalent tons August 1953	August 1952	Jan.-July 1953
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina	.....	.....	1,574,000
S. Carolina	23,000	24,000	780,000
Georgia	47,000	10,000	1,167,000
Florida	55,000	45,000	771,000
Alabama	.....	.....	902,000
Tennessee	14,000	15,000	456,000
Arkansas	7,000	8,000	258,000
Louisiana	8,000	11,000	232,000
Texas	19,000	20,000	389,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	81,000
Total South	178,000	133,000	6,610,000
California	.....	.....	.....
Total other	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	178,000	133,000	6,610,000

* Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Los Angeles Market

While some improvement in the extent of trading in fertilizer materials was noted, sales were somewhat slower than expected. Heavy production of tankage may soften prices. There were no new price changes to lend color to the market.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$88.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton, in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.37 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk; Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5-$5.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$64-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$2.15 per unit of protein, nominal, domestic, sacked, f.o.b. San Pedro. Imported offered $2.10 per unit, ex-dock, Los Angeles.

Sodium nitrate—$54.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $49.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra when bagged. Ammoniated—$31.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional when bagged. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4 per unit of ammonia f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

While the market for synthetic insecticides for domestic use is passing through its seasonal inactive state, attention is being focused on the export market. UNICEF, a unit of the United Nations has turned loose an order for 1,000,000 pounds of 75 percent DDT for use in the Far East and South America. According to bids opened October 2, the market is highly competitive and ranged from 21.23c. per pound to 29.55c. per pound, depending upon the seller. The lowest bids were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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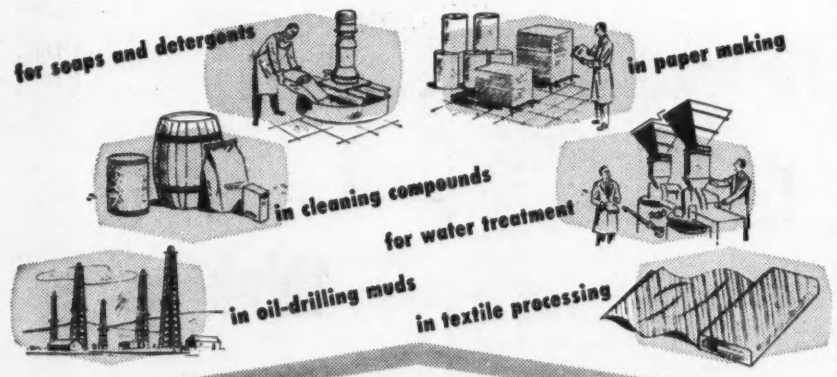

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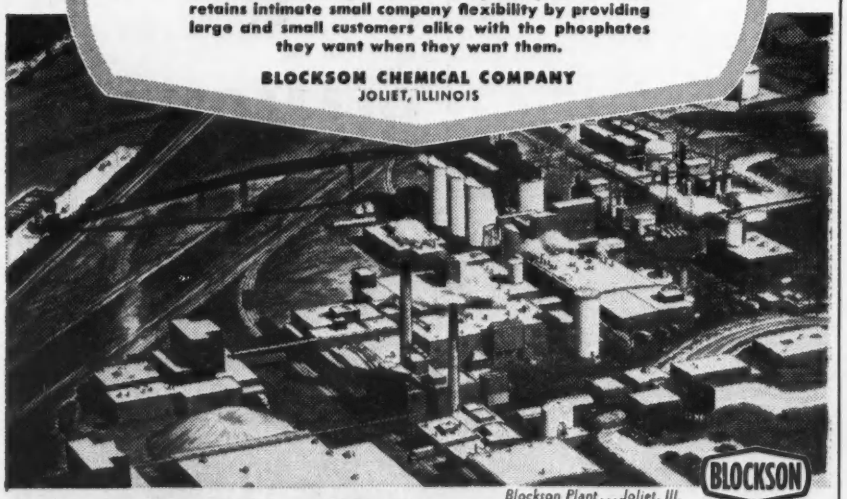

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21.23c. per pound f.a.s. Los Angeles and 21.46c. New York. Shipment covers a period extending from October to February. At this time of writing the award had not been made. There was no important activity reported in B.H.C. The weed control chemicals were also inactive and unchanged in price.

BHC — July production was placed at 5,266,008 pounds, compared with 5,113,561 in June and 8,269,725 pounds in July last year. The gamma isomer content in July was 763,277 pounds, against 741,414 in the preceding month and 1,188,192 pounds during July 1952.

DDT—Output in July was down to 5,718,932 pounds, compared with 8,242,396 in June and 8,067,955 in July last year.

Lindane — Production during July amounted to 109,733 pounds, against 143,440 in the previous month and 146,051 in July 1952.

USDA Position to Davis After Short's Resignation

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has announced the resignation, for reasons of health, of Romeo E. Short, assistant Secretary of Agriculture and director of the department's foreign agricultural service. At the same time he named John H. Davis, director of commodity marketing and adjustment, and president of Commodity Credit Corporation, to succeed Mr. Short as assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the shift, Mr. Davis will relinquish his commodity marketing and adjustment and CCC duties and Howard H. Gordon, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, will become president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Mr. Gordon will continue as PMA administrator. A new assistant Secretary of Agriculture to fill Mr. Davis' position will be appointed later, Secretary Benson said.

Chase Bag Names Trigg Sales Manager in Buffalo

The promotion of J. B. Trigg to sales manager of the Chase Bag Company branch at Buffalo, N. Y., has been announced by W. N. Brock, general sales manager. Mr. Trigg was associated with the Montana Flour Mills Company for three years, and joined the Chase organization in 1939. After spending several years in the Portland, Ore., branch, he enlisted in the Air Force as a private and was released in 1946 with the rank of major, returning to Chase, Mr. Twigg worked the eastern Washington territory until 1947, when he was transferred to the Dallas, Tex., branch as a sales representative.

Potash Use Leaflet Is Available

A leaflet describing latest methods of improving crop yield and combating soil depletion through the use of potash is available to all farmers requesting it, according to American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. The leaflet, one of a series called "Profit Plugs for Progressive Growers," may be obtained by addressing a request to American Potash at 3030 West Sixth street, Los Angeles 54, Calif.

McLaughlin Sales Manager

Joseph E. Lee has been appointed sales manager of the chemical division of McLaughlin Gormley King Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Lee will be located in the company's general office at Minneapolis. In 1948 Mr. Lee joined McLaughlin Gormley King as a representative in the Chicago district. Prior to this time he was with Westvaco Chemical Division in its sales organization.

Merrell Names Merchandising Mgr.

Joseph R. Mason has been appointed merchandising manager of the Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Mason was formerly assistant sales manager and will now take over the merchandising of Merrell products such as "Cepacol."

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Fulton Bag to Erect Plant in New Orleans

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., will shortly begin construction of a $1,000,000 plant at New Orleans, La., it has been announced by Jason M. Elsas, vice-president in charge of Fulton's New Orleans operations.

The building will house complete textile and multiwall paper bag facilities. Mr. Elsas stated that it will produce new burlap and cotton bags, open mesh produce bags, multiwall paper bags and small paper pockets for sugar and rice plus a complete line of canvas articles including tarpaulins and steamship covers. Used bags will be processed as well as bagging for wrapping cotton. Facilities will also include equipment for laminating textiles with paper and for mildewproofing.

To be located on Annunciation street, the plant, upon completion, will replace Fulton's present operations at 1100 and 1300 South Peters street. The company has operated in New Orleans for the past fifty-six years.

Monsanto Phosphate Unit Promotes Saunders, Heiss

The promotions of Dr. James H. Saunders and Herbert L. Heiss, both members of Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division research department, Anniston, Ala., have been announced by Dr. R. L. Jenkins, division research director.

Dr. Saunders, a research group leader since 1950, has been made senior research group leader. He joined the division research staff in 1947. Mr. Heiss, a research chemist since he joined Monsanto in 1951, has been made a senior research chemist. He previously was employed by S. C. Johnson Company, Racine, Wis., and B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Summers Fertilizer Names Wallace Bulk Sales Manager

Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., has appointed C. M. Wallace manager of bulk sales and exports. In recent years, Mr. Wallace, as an independent agent, has been marketing fertilizer in both the foreign and domestic fields. For many years prior, he was sales and export manager for the former Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Inc., Baltimore.

Pesticides Sought by Turkey

TOPRAK, an agency of the Turkish government dealing in soil products, is asking for bids from suppliers in the United States and possessions on fumigants. Foreign Operations Administration purchase authorization 77-236-00-4001 grants $27,000 for purchases. The commodity to be purchaosed is tetrafume (carbon tetrachloride-trichloroethylene-benzene-sulphur dioxide, 75-10-12-3) or equivalent. Bids are to be submitted on or before October 20 and should be addressed to TOPRAK, Ankara, Turkey.

NPCA Annual Parley

—Continued from page 5

preside at a session on "Termites." Papers to be presented will include:—"Treating Radiant-Heat and Other Slab Construction," by Myron W. Smith, Hill-Smith Termite Control Company, and Robert M. Russell, Orkin Exterminating Company; "Termite Clearances," by Wayne K. Davis, Ailing House Termite Inspection Bureau, and "Inspection Reports," by Robert B. Mesecher, Bob's Termite Control. A symposium will follow, with George Wagner, of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., serving as chairman and the following participating—Paul McSpadden, Commander-Larabee Milling Company; Eric Kiteley, International Milling Company; Dr. Betty Sullivan, Russell Miller Milling Company, and Waldo Locke, General Mills, Inc.

Telephone Directory Advertising

On the morning of October 21 there will be talks on "Classified Telephone Directory Advertising," by Robert B. Renwick, assistant general manager of the Milwaukee Better Business Bureau, and H. C. Chamberlain, directory manager of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company. They will be introduced by Myron Sempliner, of Eradico Company. Three talks on legislation will follow. They will include one on adequate enforcement, by J. Ira Courtney, registrar and executive secretary of the Structural Pest Control Board of California; one on Oklahoma law, by J. Earl Griffin, of Aggie Chemical Company, and Harold Schnorrenberg, of Dead Shot Chemical Company, and another on Kansas law by Robert R. Schendel, of Schendel's Pest Control. An address entitled, "Serviceman's Handbook" will be presented by George L. Hockenyos.

J. Wilfred Gunn will preside at a business session on October 21, which will include action on committee proposals and recommendations; a report on the constitution and by-laws, by Robert L. Showalter; a report on pest control technology, by Robert C. Yeager; details of the 1954 Florida convention by William B. Clements and the nomination and election of a president and secretary-treasurer.

Oxytocin Synthesized

—Continued from page 5

limited source of the oxytocic hormone for possible expansion of its use in clinical medicine, particularly in obstetrics, and in veterinary medicine, he said.

Details of the synthesis are reported in the current issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* by Prof. du Vigneaud, Dr. Charlotte Ressler, Dr. John M. Swan, Dr. Carleton W. Roberts, Dr. Panayotis G. Katsoyannis and Dr. Samuel Gordon.

In another report in the same issue of the *Journal*, Dr. du Vigneaud, Miss H. Claire Lawler and Dr. Edwin A. Popenoe propose a structure for vasopressin, the blood pressure raising and antiduretic hormone of the pituitary gland. Efforts to synthesize vasopressin are now under way and, according to the report, show signs of success.

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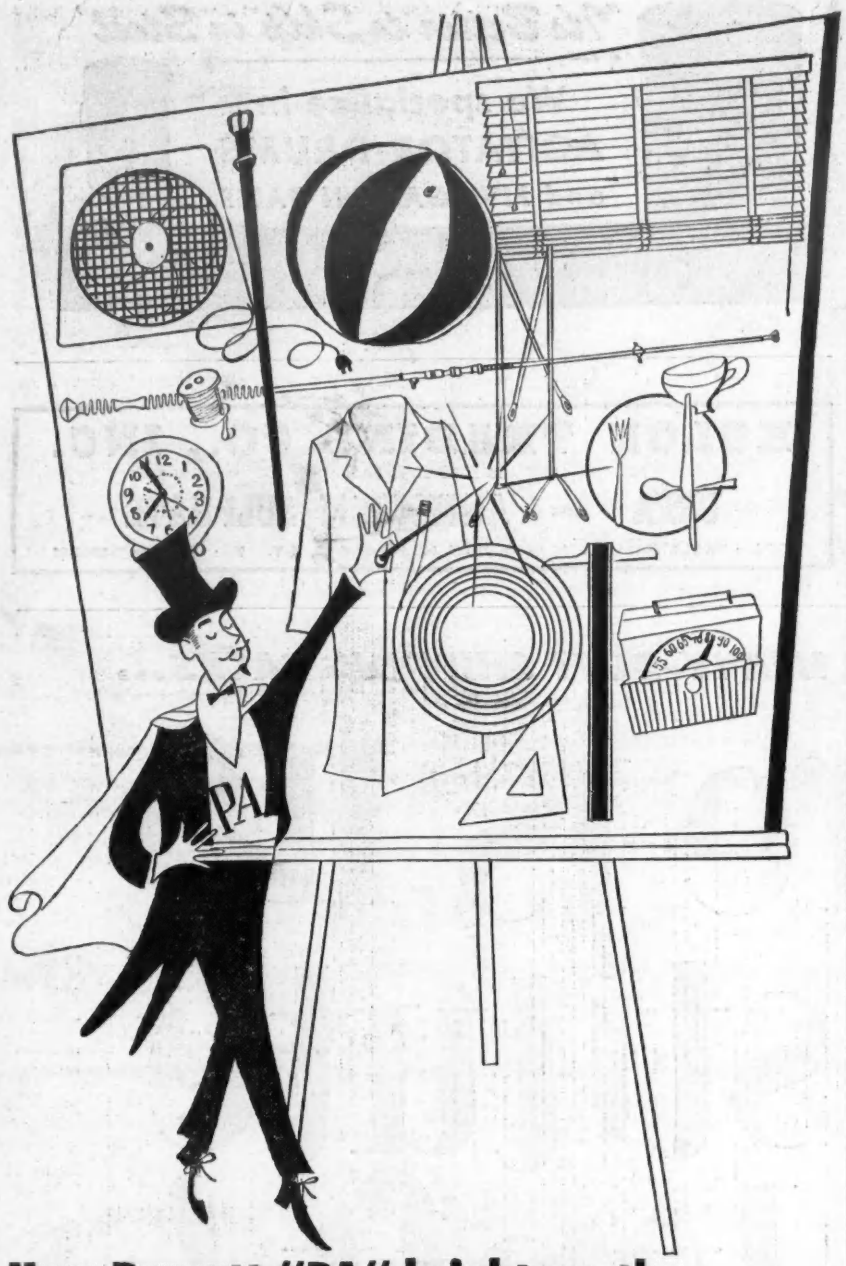
If your product fits into a bag—we'll make the bag to fit your product



How Barrett "PA" brightens the plastics production picture

Another example of the versatility of Barrett "PA" (Phthalic Anhydride).

Plastics, one of the world's most exciting industries, was also one of the most frustrating in its early days. Ideas that looked promising in blueprint form often fizzled in production for the lack of adequate plasticizers.

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"ELASTEX" 80-P Plasticizer (Dicapryl Phthalate)
"N" Resins
Phenolic Resins
Polyester Resins
Terpene Resins
Urea Resins
Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)
Isonicotinic Acid
Pyridines
Picolines
Quinoline
Lutidines
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Coal Chemicals

Demand for most chemicals in this market remained steady last week. General sales levels have held up. Consumers were buying material as they needed it, without allowing inventories to build up. Prices were unchanged from previous quotations.

Toluol and xylol were still in tight supply. Government needs of the former were not expected to taper off in the last two months of the year. Hence, the outlook for industrial consumers of toluol was still bleak. Benzol demand was strong enough to move most of the output and was expected to hold to that level for the rest of the year. But, some material was available now and consumers were not pressing for more.

The cresols and cresylic acid were still selling fairly well. Cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate and aircraft engine cleaners have supplied a good call for these tar acids. Imported ADF cresylic was moving in moderate volume. The creosote market remained steady. Natural phenol sales were holding to the same pace. But, consumer inventories have seemed to have slowed the movement of synthetic phenol. Crude naphthalene was still slow. Imported 78-degree material was quiet and weak in price. Refined pyridin was in a long supply position. The high tempo of activity in the building trades has produced a very good demand for pitch, supplies being tight.

Demand for acetanilide was slow. Aminoazotoluene was very inactive. Anilin lost some demand from rubber but other outlets have held up. Betanaphthol was reported to be moving in excellent volume. Dinitrochlorobenzene was slow. There was modest activity for isonicotinic acid. The interest in maleic anhydride was slightly lower than it had been earlier. Phthalic anhydride was about balanced. All of the resorcinol currently produced was moving well, a source said. Tobias acid enjoyed an excellent call.

The operating rate for the steel industry during the week ending October 10, was scheduled to be 94.6 percent of theoretical capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,132,000 tons of ingots and steel, compared with 2,149,000 tons the preceding week, 2,011,000 tons one month ago, and 2,215,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
114.61	114.60	114.60	113.50

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers reported that there was no apparent change in the benzol market. Output was moving along, but not quite at the same pace that it had earlier in the year. For many months producers were shipping production right from the plants as fast as it was made. Now, most sources, especially in the east, found that they had little material available, it was said. To this extent, the market looks a bit easier for the rest of the year. Consumer inventories were adequate to meet immediate consumption needs. Purchasing agents were not inclined to increase supplies or buy much ahead of what they expected to consume.

Such hand-to-mouth buying was not unique in this market. Cetrainly the majority of chemicals were similarly afflicted, where seasonal buying did not overshadow the trend. However, the benzol market is significant among coaltar products not only because it is a large volume item, but also because it has been in a strong market position for a good many months. Further, direct defense buying is not as large a part of the picture as in the instance of toluol. Hence, benzol is more closely attuned to industrial buying patterns.

Producers' views now indicated that the market will be "steady as she goes" for the rest of the year. Prospects for next year brought conflicting ideas and nothing definite to add to the picture.

Creosote—Producers reported that this market was showing a normal amount of activity. It was said that creosote generally doesn't show too many "ups and downs." More business could be handled with current output. However, sales were fairly good. Prices were firm at old schedules.

Cresols—There was no significant change in the amount of activity in the market for these tar acids. Demand seemed to be holding up fairly well. One source stated that October sales have not been too strong yet, but it was too early to get an idea of what the month's sales will be. Some producers wer still a bit short of specific fractions. Metaparacresol has been moving in good volume to tricresyl phosphate production. Cresylic resins have taken a fair share of total output. A good deal of the cresol and cresylic production has been moving to meet government aircraft engine cleaner contracts. This business was extremely competative, it was said.

July production of metaparacresol was 1,130,625 pounds, as against 1,209,117 pounds put out in June, according to Tariff Commission figures. Total output of mixed ortho-meta-para isomers from all sources in July was 806,751 pounds. June production figures of these isomers were not available.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for domestic acid has held up quite well. Producers were moving a fairly good volume to cresylic resins. Some additional material has been going into engine cleaner business. Supplies of some of the grades enjoying more demand were a bit snug, but stocks of most other grades were adequate for immediate consumer needs. Prices were firm at previously established levels.

Importers said that they were still moving the normal amount of ADF acid that they have been selling for the past several weeks. Prices were steady at the 75c. to 90c. per gallon range.

July production of refined cresylic acid by coaltar and petroleum sources amounted to 3,453,274 pounds, compared with June output totaling 4,262,475 gallons, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Naphthalene—The market for crude material was still quiet. Demand has not shown any sign of picking up. The settlement of a long labor dispute at a phthalic producer's plant was not expected to show an immediate boost in naphthalene buying. There was still a lot of low-priced imported crude around. Furthermore, demand has not expanded to the extent that it can keep production facilities in full capacity operation. Output abilities were built up considerably in recent years and were now ahead of demand levels.

Importers said that the market for 78-degree hot-pressed material was still quiet and weak. Demand fell into a slump in the summer months. A large volume of imported naphthalene came into the market here in the first part of the year, which resulted in a steady weakening of prices. Current quotations were still from 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound, and not too firm at that, a source said.

Phenol—Producers said that they continued to sell natural material at a steady pace. Some additional business could be handled here. Synthetic phenol sales were a bit slower than they had been in the past few months.

Even though phenolic resins have shown a bit of a pickup in activity since the end of summer months, there has not been a corresponding increase in phenol sales. This situation was felt to be partially due to the fact that resin producers had ample inventories to work from, and were not inclined to increase inventories too much before the yearend. However, a continued show of activity in phenolic resins as the fall paint season gets underway, is bound to reflect some pickup in buying interest for phenol. Price schedules have held firm at old places.

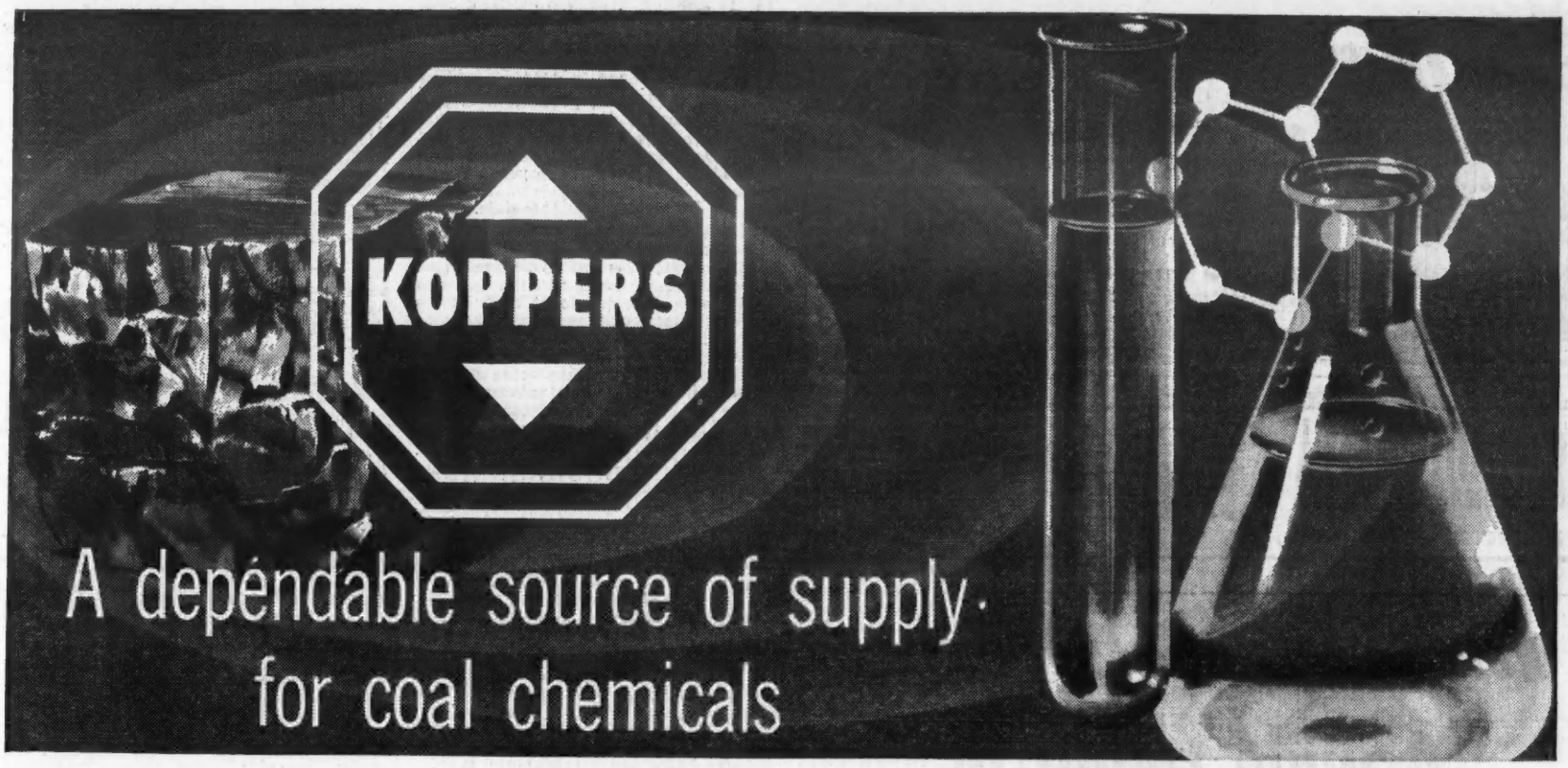
Total output of technical and USP material in July amounted to 28,091,532

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 10, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	997,095
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,037,851
Benzol	gals.	3,447,099
Coaltar	gals.	15,811,073
Creosote oil	gals.	833,141
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,435,760
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	25,640
Toluol	gals.	678,024
Xylol	gals.	170,901

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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xylol
phenol
cresols
xylenols
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pounds, whereas natural and synthetic phenol output in June amounted to 31,346,738 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Pitch—Producers said that demand was very good. Buying from the roofing business was especially heavy because of the high activity in the building trades. It was felt that the various strikes in the metropolitan area, which held up building during the past summer, have contributed to the present tempo. Pitch supplies were tight as a result, as source said. Prices held firm.

Pyridin—There has been no indication that this market was moving or about to move away from the soft market situation in which it now rests. Demand from several outlets dropped off and has resulted in the reduction of a once extremely tight market to a long supply position.

Part of the easier supply has resulted from the fact that consumers were not as anxious to get their orders when they found that the material was available. Such a reaction was considered normal. In a tight market consumers double up orders. In an easy market orders fall off. Not all of the lost demand was through changes in consumer buying policies. Substituted pyridins such as 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridin and vinylpyridin have cut into the market for refined 2-degree material.

Producers report that investigations were underway to find new end-uses which could provide a good market outlet for refined material. Pyridin's use in pharmaceuticals, vitamins, insecticides, dyes, water-repellant fabrics, and the rubber industry suggest possibilities for even further diversification of its end-uses. However, thus far no new outlets of good market potential have been noted. Pyridin prices were reported holding firm at the $1.15 level. It was no secret that price reduction had been considered from time to time, but nothing definite in that direction has come about yet.

Toluol—The market for this aromatic was still very tight. Producers moved the bulk of their output to government arsenals for nitration. The volume of toluol which was going into defense uses in October was predetermined by September-October directives which called for 70 percent of coaltar output. It was known definitely what November and December government needs will be, but no one looked for a reduction. Requirements for TNT were expected to at least hold to the same level.

Industrial consumers have not been able to obtain toluol for solvent and other chemical uses for a good many months. Producers have experienced a great deal of pressure on them for what little toluol they have had available. Where they have been able to do so, consumers switched their operations to the use of other materials during the shortage. Toluol suppliers naturally speculate on what percentage of the consumers won't come back to the market when this aromatic is available once again. Even though toluol is generally preferred, some consumers might stick to what they are currently using because of its steady source of supply or lower price. Toluol prices have remained steady at previously established levels.

Xylol—Supplies of this aromatic were short of the overall call for it. However, producers did not feel that the situation was quite as tight as it had been earlier. Many of the current sales in this market have resulted from an overflow of demand from the tight toluol supply.

Not only have some consumers switched over to the use of xylol who regularly prefer toluol, but part of the current shortage resulted from the fact that little pertoleum xylol was available either. Petroleum material was short because distillation equipment was tied up making toluol and demand for xylol was greater than possible production in the time alloted.

Total output of coaltar and petroleum xylol in July amounted to 5,129,847 gallons, compared with 8,831,984 gallons put out in June, according to Tariff Commission reports.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—There has been no significant change in the amount of activity in this market. Demand dropped off when sulpha drugs did not move as fast as they were produced. Price schedules of acetanilide held to previously established levels. Supplies were ample for consumer needs.

Aminoazotoluene—A source stated that this market was very inactive. Prices have held unchanged at previously established levels.

Anilin—Trade sources indicated that demand from the rubber industry was down, but other outlets have held up well. Pro-

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4-Aminoazobenzene hydrochloride Technical
m-Phenylenediamine Technical

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Dinitrotoluene Technical
2,6-Dichlorobenzal chloride Technical
p-Toluidine Technical

NAPHTHALENE DERIVATIVES
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Nevile and Winther's Acid Technical
Sodium naphthionate Technical
beta-Naphthylamine Technical

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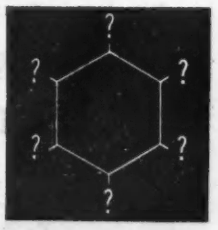
A REQUEST on your company letterhead will bring complete information. Just write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.



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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

duction facilities were still running at high operational levels, indicating that demand continued to be relatively strong. Anilin is not generally allowed to build up in inventory. When buying falls off enough to warrant it, production is cutback. Producers did not indicate that they have had to reduce their schedules. In fact, one source expected to keep running full for the rest of the year. Prices have remained at old listings. No revisions were anticipated at this time.

Betanaphthol—A source reported that sales were excellent. Demand from the rubber industry was said to be good now. Although sales to rubber in the last two months were expected to at lower levels than this month, one source will keep at a full production schedule for the rest of the year. Other outlets for beta were holding up fairly well. Prices were firm at previous levels. Supplies were adequate for the immediate needs of consumers.

Dinitrochlorobenzene—Demand in this market was not particularly noteworthy. Supplies were adequate for the immediate needs of consumers. Prices held steady at old levels.

Isonicotinic Acid—A source reported that activity has picked up slightly. A moderate amount of material was moving for the production of isoniazid. Prices have held steadfast to $5 per pound for fiber drums. Supplies were sufficient to meet the immediate needs of consumers.

Maleic Anhydride—Producers reported that demand eased up a bit last month. One source said that September sales were lower than August levels. Suppliers still look at the market for polyester resins as a large potential outlet for maleic when reinforced plastics mature more fully.

Prices have held to levels established earlier by a reduction which was passed on to consumers in the hopes of increasing sales for polyesters.

Metanitroparatoluidin — Demand has fallen off since the July price change, it was said. Buyers stocked up before prices rose and are currently working from inventories. Price schedules have held to the $1.59 per pound level, established July 1.

Methyl Isonicotinate—There was a fair call for this material, a source said. Demand was from isoniazid, where the methyl ester is used as a starting point for making the TB drug. Current quotations were at $6 per pound for drums on a works basis.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers continued to move their production to a good demand. The end of last month saw phthalic in an approximate balance between supply and demand. Buying from alkyd resins has been good and steady. A bit of an increase might be looked for with the fall paint season increasing activity for alkyds. A fair call from plasticizers continued. No shortages of phthalic were anticipated since new production came into the market and alleviated the tight spots. The knowledge that a phthalic producer's plant was beginning to get back into operation after a long strike was ended precluded any ideas of shortage now. Price schedules showed no indication of changing from old quotations.

Phthalic output in July amounted to 20,375,383 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. In comparison, June production amounted to 18,059,014 pounds.

Resorcinol—Demand for this intermediate was good. A source stated that all of its current output was moving as fast as it was being made. Prices were steady. No shortages were noted.

Tobias Acid—A source reported that this intermediate was moving very well. Demand has been excellent, it was said. Supplies were adequate to take care of immediate needs. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Triphenylguanidin — This market has softened up a bit in recent weeks. A source said that demand from the rubber industry has eased for this intermediate. Prices held steady. Supplies were adequate for current demand.

Cornwell Opens in Newark

Cornwell Chemicals, Inc., New York, has opened a sales office in Newark, N.J., under the management of Raymond Hopper. The office is located in the National Newark and Essex Building, 744 Broad Street. Telephone number is Market 4-2776.

ACS Section Set Up In Corning, N. Y., Area

A new local section of the American Chemical Society has been chartered to serve chemists and chemical engineers of five counties in New York state and two counties in Pennsylvania. The new group, which is located in the Corning, N. Y., area, will be known as the Corning section.

Robert A. Cameron, a research chemist of Corning Glass Works, has been elected chairman. Other officers are:—Chairman-elect, Prof. S. R. Scholes, jr., Alfred University; secretary-treasurer, L. R. Schlozhauer, Corning Glass Works; representative on the society's national council, Dr. E. C. Larsen, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Towanda, Pa., and alternate councilor, Dr. W. C. Taylor, Corning Glass Works.

The Corning section becomes the 143rd local section of the American Chemical Society. The territory covered by the group consists of the counties of Steuben, Chemung, Yates, Schuyler and Allegany in New York, and the counties of Tioga and Bradford in Pennsylvania.

Polymethoxy Acetals Now Offered by General Aniline

A series of polymethoxy acetals (PMACs) of varying viscosities is now being offered in semi-commercial quantities by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. PMACs are described by GAF as mixed long-chain methoxy acetals which are miscible with a wide variety of organic liquids and compatible with water insoluble plasticizers. Technical information, price lists and samples are available on request to GAF's commercial development department, 435 Hudson street, New York 14.

Trade Briefs

National Research Corporation has appointed Theodore E. Burleigh a sales engineer.

Atlas Mineral Products Company has appointed Wagner Brothers, Inc., exclusive fabricators in the Detroit, Mich., area.

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Adhesives Group in England Picks Francis as President

R. M. L. Francis, managing director of National Adhesives, Ltd., has been elected to the presidency of the newly formed Adhesives Manufacturers Association of England. This association was formerly known as Manufacturers of Vegetable Adhesives.

Mr. Francis has been associated with National Adhesives Ltd., a subsidiary of National Starch Products Inc., New York, for 23 years. He has been managing director of the English subsidiary since 1949.

DuPont Reveals Figures On Expenditures for '52

More than $352,000,000 was put in circulation by thirty-four plants of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in seven states last year through home-area purchases and employees' pay, the company has reported.

About $124,600,000 worth of materials and services was bought for the plants from approximately 14,100 suppliers in the states, the company added. On top of this was the plants' payrolls running to a total of $227,900,000.

NLRB Denial Asked

—Continued from page 3

of the existence of a history of plantwide bargaining units in the basic chemical industry. Some of the cases cited were:—

Monsant Chemical Company has eighteen plants throughout the country. There has been collective bargaining in this company since 1947 on a plant-wide basis, and there are no craft units in any plant.

American Cyanamid Company has thirty-six plants and has had bargaining on a plant-wide basis for over ten years. It has only one separate craft unit, embracing only three out of a total of 10,000 employees.

Rohm & Haas Company has four plants, has had bargaining on a plant-wide basis since 1943 and has no craft units.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has seventy-three plants, has bargained on a plant-wide basis since 1937 and has six separate craft units in four plants, representing less than 1 percent of its total employees covered by collective bargaining contracts.

"Bargaining on a plant-wide basis has always been and still is the practice throughout the chemical industry," it was stated. "Even where there is no history in the particular plant, there is an overwhelming history in the industry of plant-wide bargaining units."

In conclusion, MCA told the board:—

MCA Conclusions Itemized

"1. A history of plant-wide collective bargaining in an individual plant, standing alone, in and of itself lead to a denial of craft severance.

"2. When there is added to the history in the individual plant a history of plant-wide collective bargaining in the industry as a whole—as in the case of the basic chemical industry—the logic of denying craft severance should be clear beyond any possibility of doubt.

"3. In addition to the historical grounds for denying craft severance, craft units are inappropriate where the production-maintenance process is highly integrated —a situation which the board has expressly found to exist in basic steel and in several other industries, and a situation which exists in even more marked degree in the basic chemical industry.

"4. Production and maintenance employees share that extensive community of interest which the board has found to be a primary consideration in denying separate craft representation.

Appropriateness of Single Unit

"It is hard to conceive of circumstances which are more overwhelming in demanding that only a single, overall production and maintenance unit is appropriate than the circumstances which exist in the basic chemical industry. In this industry there is that combination of all the elements which the board previously has considered persuasive in denying craft severance. This combination has been present en masse to so great degree in no other industry which the board has considered.

"True bargaining freedom, like industrial stability, can only be achieved by giving weight to the manner in which the industry functions and the history of successful labor relations in that industry. High wages, low labor turnover, few strikes and tremendous industry expansion have been achieved in the basic chemical industry in the last two decades. Throughout this period the industrial type production and maintenance unit has been the appropriate unit in the vast majority of chemical industry plants. Accordingly, we respectfully submit that the National Tube doctrine applies a fortiori to the basic chemical industry and that craft severance should be ruled out."

Union Carbide Research

—Continued from page 5

of scientists for the company and will assist Dr. McNamee in the personnel aspects of the corporation's research activities. Dr. Miller, who had been chairman of the department of chemistry at Bucknell University, joined Union Carbide in 1944. His first assignment was in the corporation's atomic energy program in an administrative capacity. In 1946 he was assigned to the laboratories of Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide, as personnel administrator. He had been in charge of the Corporation's research recruiting activities since 1950. Dr. Chitwood, a former research group leader, joined Carbide & Carbon in 1934.

W. P. ter Horst Becomes Consultant

W. P. ter Horst, former associate director of research of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has formed his own consulting firm with an office at McDonough road, McDonough, Md.

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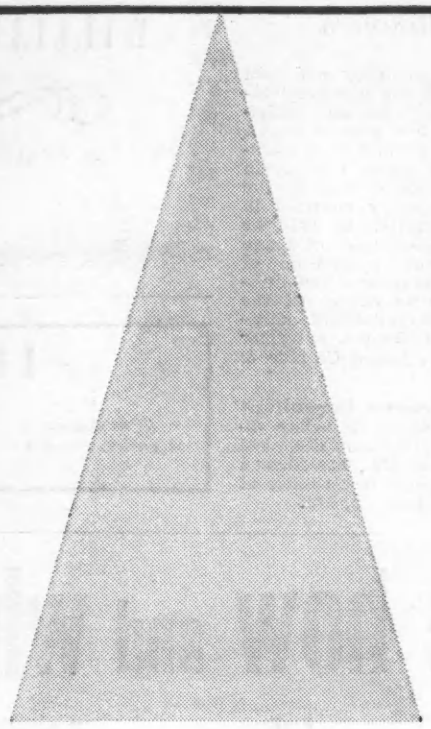

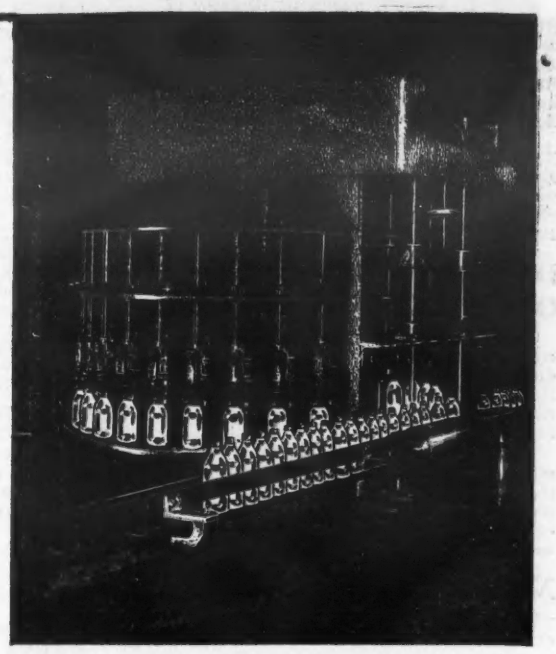

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Refined and deodorized castor oil, in addition to the USP grade, was down 1c. per pound. Glycerin prices remained firm at recently reduced levels. The market in crude was unchanged from the preceding week. Alcohol statistics were released late last week by the Alcohol Tax Unit. Production of ethyl alcohol in August was down some 7,000,000 gallons from the preceding month. Withdrawals were down an amount only slightly less. Tax free withdrawals for government use were some 5,000,000 gallons below the total for July. Overall stocks were less than those at the end of July, according to the report.

The use of blackstrap molasses in alcohol production during August declined appreciably from that in July. Ethyl sulphate usage in alcohol manufacture was also down while the consumption of sulphite liquors increased about 4,000,000 gallons. Ethylene gas consumption in August was less than half the amount used during July. Total grain use was up.

Demand for formaldehyde was holding at good levels. Supplies were about in balance with current consumption and expected to continue ample. Pentaerythritol production continued to account for a heavy proportion of formaldehyde consumed.

Methanol, both synthetic and natural, continued to move at steady levels. The level of activity in the ethyl alcohol market has always been an indication of the extent of consumption of natural methanol since virtually all of the latter is used as a denaturing agent by the alcohol industry. Supplies of the natural were reported to be freely available. Prices were firm and unchanged. Synthetic methanol continued to move well. New facilities for the production of synthetic methanol are due to come on stream in the near future. This addition was expected to ease the current supply situation, it was said.

Pharmaceuticals appeared to be picking up momentum although there were some exceptions. Saccharin continued to move in routine fashion. Supplies were freely available and prices held unchanged. Aspirin was in somewhat better demand and was expected to show a seasonal spurt in consumption. Prices were firm although there were some reports of an advance in the offing. There had been a desultory attempt toward advancing the price of aspirin last Summer but it was never carried out by manufacturers. Codliver oil was seasonally active with prices unchanged. The yield this past year was poor but nevertheless sufficient to meet demand, it was noted.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continued at steady levels. Consumption during this quarter was expected to hold up well. Although off to a slow start, business activity has been rapidly gaining momentum as manufacturing operations were stepped up in many industries in preparation for the Christmas selling season. Prices continued firm and were expected to hold unchanged for the balance of the year.

Recent reports from France were that the national quota for alcohol production there had been announced as totaling 74,000,000 gallons. Under this quota, maximum production of alcohol from molasses has been set at 13,200,000 gallons, while the remainder will come from sugarbeet processing operations. This new decree will provide for a gradual reduction in alcohol production which, over a period of 6 or 7 years, was expected to bring annual supplies more into balance with that country's needs. While a gradual reduction in alcohol production is provided under the quota, a surplus in alcohol is expected to continue at least until 1957-1958.

Current French alcohol requirements have been stated as amounting to 66,000,000 gallons annually. Since distillation of surplus fruits, wines and molasses normally provide about 46,200,000 gallons, this leaves only about 19,800,000 gallons to be provided by sugar beets. French government stocks by the end of this year were expected to total amost 80,000,000 gallons and the total volume of surpluses that must be disposed of before a balanced production is achieved has been estimated at almost 238,000,000 gallons.

Since France has, in the past, sold considerable alcohol to the United States government, for use in the synthetic rubber program, there was some likelihood that offerings of French alcohol might conceivably be made in the years to come. Attempted marketing of French alcohol to civilian consumers here, however, would be sure to run into tariff barriers, it was noted.

The outlook for the domestic alcohol business, barring all-out war, appears to be fair to good for the coming year. With additional synthetic production coming on stream in addition to facilities already in operation, some observers foresee a further lowering of prices in 1954 as a result of more intense competitive conditions.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on October 6, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of August, 1953, in comparison with August, 1952.

Production

	Gallons 1953	1952
†Ethyl	31,933,728	32,983,565
*Completely denatured	94 858	61,063
*Specially denatured	18,902,948	15,382,326
Withdrawals		
†Ethyl, tax paid	1,943,581	1,628,506
tax free	35,623,758	29,075,605
*Completely denatured	81 358	65,732
Specially denatured	17,779,569	18,200,223
Stocks		
†Ethyl	71,877,659	82,661,157
*Completely denatured	39,042	35,248
*Specially denatured	6,763,852	7,123 919

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in August, 1953, and August, 1952, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1953	1952
Corn and corn products	5,039,664	10,324,900
Rye and rye products	.....	.....
Malt and malt products	697,192	1,340,687
Wheat and wheat products	6,097,542	3,691 874
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	.....	400
Other grain	11,500	.....
Total grain	11,845,898	15,357,261
Ethylene gas	4,551 293	10,638,436
Other materials	227,374	213,374
	Wine gallons 1953	1952
Molasses	11,080,233	14,817,150
Ethylene sulphate	13,475,281	11,754,000
Sulphite liquors	24,892,000	23,802,400
Other materials	4,825,581	5,886,945
†Products used in redistillation	1,519,193	2,443,450

†Proof gallons

Benzoic Acid—Demand for benzoic acid was fair to good, depending upon the various producers queried. Supplies were ample for current demand and expected to continue adequate. Production facilities for benzoic acid were estimated to be sufficient to meet any normal increase in consumption, it was said. Prices were unchanged.

Castor Oil—Castor oil prices were reduced 1c. per pound last week. Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	5,239,350	.....
Previous week	1,055,550	2,680,000
Corresponding week, 1952	473,550	991,600
Total this year	85,458,000	101,338,300
Corresponding period, 1952	95,397,050	57,692,550

Codliver Oil—Demand for codliver oil was enjoying its usual seasonal pickup. Overall demand for the oil was noted to be lessening, especially in the pharmaceutical field. The synthetic vitamins have displaced codliver oil in vitamin preparations, to a great degree. Supplies were expected to be ample for consumer requirements. The yield of codliver oil in Norway and Iceland was poor this past year. The Spring storms interfered with fishing operations resulting in a reduced catch, it was said.

Norwegian production for the first five months of 1953 totaled approximately 50,000 hectoliters, down some 40 percent from the 90,000 hectoliter production achieved during the corresponding period in 1952. Consumption of codliver oil in Europe was noted to have declined since margarine producers have been using

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Oil, castor, refined and deodorized, 1c. per lb.
USP, 1c. per lb

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
89.15	89.15	89.24	92.73

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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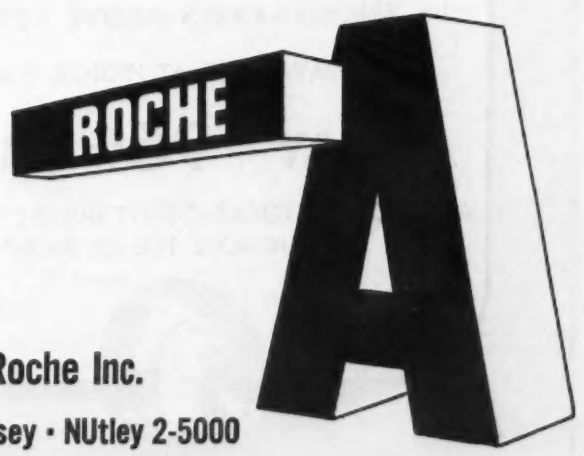

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more and more of cheaper vegetable oils. Use of codliver oil in animal feeds continued steady and was expected to account for an appreciable percentage of future production, it was said. Current prices ranged from $1.55 to $1.65 on the USP grade codliver oil.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was said to be holding at good levels. Production of pentaerythritol continued to account for a substantial proportion of formaldehyde production. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were running in balance although production could be stepped up, if the need arose, it was said.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) totaled 96,224,724 pounds in July, 1953, compared to 103,237,049 pounds turned out in June this year, the Tariff Commission reports.

Glycerin—The market was quiet last week following the price activity of the preceding week. The overall lowering of refined glycerin prices an average of 10c. to 11c. in the last two months has stimulated consumption of this polyol, it was noted. Producers do not expect to regain any appreciable amount of business in the alkyd resin field. There was a time when a price change in glycerin would either swing more consumers to its use in the manufacture of alkyds or away from it as depending upon the current prices on other polyols, notably pentaerythritol. Today many large alkyd resin producers generally keep their formulae unchanged regardless of price conditions although there have always been some shifts made taking advantage of lower raw material costs.

Glycerin supplies were in pretty fair shape and were expected to prove ample for this quarter. Crude glycerin prices were unchanged with soaplye at 20c. and saponification crude at 22c. per pound.

Glycerophosphates — Demand for this group of compounds was reported to be moving at steady levels. Consumption has been routine and supplies adequate, it was said. There may be some seasonal increase in demand but it has been light to date. Prices were unchanged.

Methanol—Demand for natural methanol was running at steady levels. Supplies were freely available and prices firm.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of natural methanol in June totaled 1,254,960 pounds.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was steady to firm. Open market offerings appeared lighter out CCC purchases continued relatively heavy. Buyers were generally confining purchases to immediate needs which resulted in relatively spotty trading.

The market in spray processed whole milk was steady to firm. Buying was generally confined to immediate requirements. Production of total nonfat dry milk solids during August continued at the highest level of record for the month in 19 years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Manufacturers' stocks at the end of the month, however, were the lowest for the date since 1950.

August production of total nonfat dry milk solids was 91,900,000 pounds, a gain of 28 percent from a year earlier and 47 percent from the 5-year average for the month. Cumulative production data for the first 7 months of the year were omitted this month because the preliminary enumeration of dairy products for 1952 was available too late for revision of estimates for January through July, 1953, to be completed. Spray-dried nonfat milk output during August was 75,400,000 pounds, highest for the month in 11 years of record, a gain of 33 percent from a year earlier and 71 percent from the 5-year average. Roller-dried nonfat milk solids totaled 16,500,000 pounds, highest for the month since 1949, a gain of 8 percent from a year earlier, but a decline of 11 percent from the 1947-51 August average.

Molasses — Feed molasses prices continued unchanged at most points during week ended October 6, 1953. Cane blackstrap and beet molasses prices on the West coast were down $3 per ton from $23 to $20. The Chicago price for cane blackstrap was reduced ½c. per gallon, from 16½c. to 16c. At New Orleans the price was reported at 11½c. per gallon with a few indications of a slightly lower price heard at that point. The Albany blackstrap price continued steady at 13c. per gallon. Demand continued moderate on the east and west coast and slow to moderate in the Gulf area. General demand conditions for most Gulf points remain slower than expected for this season when feed usage normally picks up. Citrus, hydrol and beet molasses market conditions remained unchanged from last week.

Deliveries of blackstrap from current Louisiana cane crops are now commencing. Production of beet molasses was started at several points during past week, both in the Michigan beet area and at Western beet production points.

Saccharin—Demand for this compound was reportedly fair. Supplies were more than ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged Current production capacity was said to be sufficient to accommodate any normal increase in demand.

Silver Nitrate—Production of silver nitrate (100% $AgNO_3$) totaled 3,515,000 ounces in July compared to 5,794,000 ounces produced in June and 4,633,060 ounces produced during the corresponding month last year.

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US Revenue Returns Decreased During July

Collections of internal revenue during July, 1953, totaled $3,753,858,000, as compared with $3,843,988,000 in the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. In making the figures public the bureau said that this July's totals are based on gross collections rather than deposits and, therefore, are not directly comparable to internal revenue receipts as shown in the Treasury daily statement of July 31, 1953. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	July 1953	July 1952
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	1.600.000	1.260.000
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	123,709,000	124.317.000
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	17.169.000	13.794.000
Gasoline	83.620.000	82.326.000
Lubricating oils	6.536.000	7.102.000
Matches	900.000	640.000
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	181.000	170.000
Silver bullion sales or transfers stamp tax	1.000	11.000
Sugar	6.357.000	5.976.000
Toilet preparations, excise tax	9.996.000	9.337.000
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1.938.000	5.524.000

Fisher Scientific Co. Adds Reagents to Certified List

Fisher Scientific Company, New York, has announced the addition of five reagents to its certified list: — Ammonium fluoride, silver chloride, antimony, resorcinol and hydrogen peroxide. The ammonium fluoride limits include a chloride maximum of .001 percent and a heavy metal limit of .0005 percent. The reagent is available in one fourth pound and one pound lots. Silver chloride specifications have been designed for such fields of application as infra-red spectrophotometry, silver plating and electroplating, as well as in the Smith test for free acids.

Fisher's impurity limits for antimony have been made low to aid proper duplication in trace-sensitive research. This reagent is important today in research on explosives, matches, alloys and thermoelectric piles. Resorcinol is available in 4-ounce and one pound lots. Fisher's new hydrogen peroxide specifications include a .0005 percent sulphate limit and a .0001 percent maximum of heavy metals.

Pfizer Appoints Wrenshall To Technical Service Post

Dr. C. L. Wrenshall has been appointed associate director of the technical service department of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., it has been announced by E. J. Goett, director of sales development for the Brooklyn firm. George F. Sharrard has been named to fill Dr. Wrenshall's former position as administrative assistant to Mr. Goett.

Dr. Wrenshall joined Pfizer in 1952. Prior to that he served as assistant technical superintendent of the Chickasaw Ordnance Works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., as head of the division of organic and agricultural chemistry at Southern Research Institute and as technical director for Foremost Dairies, Inc. Mr. Sharrard had been with Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, where he was manager of the technical service division. Previously he had been affiliated with Eastman Kodak Company.

Lakeside Adds Libber

Edward B. Libber has joined Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wisc., and has been named manager of Lakeside International. Mr. Libber was at one time technical adviser and assistant executive director of the Imperial Iranian Pharmaceutical Institute in Teheran, Iran. In 1946 he joined Schering Corporation and served as regional sales manager in its international division.

Glyco Products Issues Two Catalogs

Glyco Products Company, 26 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the availability of two catalogs, 'Cosmetic and Drug Manual" and "Tetrines." The first includes formulas and methods for making many commercial cosmetic and drug preparations. The second publication details properties, specifications and analytical methods of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and its salts.

Jasonols Offering New Chemicals

Jasonols Chemical Corporation is offering a number of new chemicals. They are: —Phenylfluorone, a reagent for the determination of germanium; normal octyl fluoride and normal heptyl fluoride, as well as a large number of aliphatic and aromatic fluoro compounds. Also available from the company in pilot-plant quantities is dihydroxymaleic acid and glycineamide hydrochloride. Brochures describing some of these products, along with a general catalog, are available on request to Jasonols Chemical Corporation, 1085-87 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

Schering Elects Gleason Canadian Unit Vice-Pres.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has elected Francis J. Gleason vice-president of Schering Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, a wholly-owned subsidiary. The parent organization has named Mitchell Chadrjian to succeed Mr. Gleason as head of its management research department.

Schering Corporation, Ltd., markets hormones, chemotherapeutic and pharmaceutical specialties in Canada. William Fielding, who has been with Schering since 1944, continues as general manager of the Canadian operation. Schering's management research department is responsible for market research, economic and financial analyses of company operations, and junior executive training.

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AEC Power Study Pact Signed With Sixth Team

The Atomic Energy Commission has approved an agreement with the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories, Inc., of Garden City, L. I., governing a nuclear power reactor study. These two companies make up the sixth team from private industry to engage in power studies under the AEC's industrial participation program. The work will include a survey of the feasibility of design, construction, and operation by private industry of power-producing reactors.

Duquesne Light is a major electric utility serving the Pittsburgh area. Preceding its entry into the study with the Kidde Laboratories, some forty Duquesne engineers attended a special course on atomic energy conducted for the company by Dr. Edward C. Creutz, head of the department of physics of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Kidde Laboratories was one of the earlier privately financed atomic laboratories to take an active interest in developing commercial atomic power. In addition to its association with Duquesne Light, the organization is currently conducting other studies in this field for the commission.

All costs of the study will be borne by the companies involved. The contract will run for one year after which a complete report of findings and recommendations will be submitted to the commission. Title to inventions and discoveries and disposition of reports made in the course of the study will be determined by the commission.

After full investigation, security clearances will be granted to a limited number of personnel in each company so that they may investigate pertinent phases of the commission's nuclear power program.

Midwest Air Pollution Parley Is Set This Week in Gary

Support for a one-year study to determine the source of air pollution in the Chicago area will be one of the goals of the Midwestern Air Pollution Prevention Association fall meeting at Gary hotel, Gary, Ind., October 15 and 16. The association hopes to stimulate financial interest in the $25,000-study, to be conducted by the Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.

MAPPA and the foundation are trying to explode the fallacy that dirt is a sign of prosperity, according to Dr. Walter C. McCrone, senior chemist at the foundattion. He asserted that cities can be as clean as the country. Furthermore, he added, a large share of the necessary improvement would be feasible, practical and economical.

Dr. McCrone pointed out that the cooperation of most Chicago area communities is essential to the study. "The problem cannot be isolated to one or two cities. What happens in one community is of vital interest to the next," he said. The foundation study will embrace Cicero, Berwyn, Evanston, Oak Park, Maywood, Elgin, Joliet, East Chicago, Gary, Hammond and Whiting.

Dr. John T. Rettaliata, president of Illinois Tech, will address a dinner meeting October 15 on the subject of "Air Pollution Prevention Through Science." Dr. H. A. Leedy, director of Armour Research Foundation, will preside. Dr. Leverett Lyon, chief executive officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, representing Mayor Martin Kennelly, will discuss "Chicago's Program for Cleaner Air."

Some of the nation's top authorities on air pollution also will speak. They include Dr. A. J. Lanza, chairman, council on industrial health, American Medical Association, who will discuss the medical aspects of air pollution, and Dr. Louis C. McCabe, chief, fuels and explosives division, Bureau of Mines, and former director of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District, who will talk on "National Trends in Air Pollution Control."

Other speakers slated for the various sessions include Karl F. Nagler, vice-president of Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company; B. M. Livezey, general superintendent of the United States Steel Corporation's South Chicago works; C. F. Campbell, chief engineer for Sinclair Refining Company; H. W Johnson, vice-president of Inland Steel Company; Henry C. Woods, board chairman of Sahara Coal Company; S. C. Massari, representing the American Foundrymen's Society; G. H. Arrowsmith, mechanical inspector for the Burlington Railroad, and Robert E. Wilson, board chairman for Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

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New York ACS Planning Chemical Marketing Lectures

The New York section of the American Chemical Society has announced a series of advanced lectures for chemists interested in the field of chemical marketing and economics.

The lectures will be held on consecutive Wednesday evenings beginning October 14 and continuing through December 15 with the exception of the following dates:—November 12, November 24 and December 15. They will be conducted from 7 to 9 p.m. in the lower mezzanine dining hall of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation building, 30 East 42nd street.

The program will be as follows:—October 14, welcome to be extended by Dr. E. S. Carmichael, of Socony-Vacuum Laboratories and chairman of the New York section, and "Principals of Marketing Chemicals," by Dr. R. S. Alexander, professor of marketing, Columbia University; October 21, "The Marketing Phases of Research and Development," by R. P. Dinsmore, vice-president, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, and "Application Research Case History—Antioxidants," by Dr. James E. Magoffin, sales manager, chemicals division, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.; October 28, "Chemical Market Research," by E. Kenneth Burger, manager, market analysis division, chemical products department, Esso Standard Oil Company, and "Use of the Chemical Literature in Marketing," by J. D. Perry, information systems division, Battelle Memorial Institute.

Publicity, Advertising Lectures

Also, November 4, "Chemical Publicity," by John R. Callahan, editor, *Chemical Engineering*, and "Chemical Advertising," by H. B. Lowe, vice-president, Reinhold Publishing Company; November 12, "Sales Development — New Products," John A. Field, assistant manager, fine chemicals division, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and "Sales Development Case History — Synthetic Fibers," by C. A. Setterstrom, general manager, textile fibers, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, November 18; "New Markets for Old Products," by K. H. Klipstein, assistant general manager, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, and "New Markets for Old Products Case History—Plastics and Resins," by Roger Williams, jr., president, Roger Williams, Inc. And, November 24, "Technical Service in the Petroleum Industry," by T. G. Roehner, director, technical service department, Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, and "Technical Service Case History, Non Ferrous Metals," by O. B. J. Fraser, assistant manager, development and research division, International Nickel Company.

Park Among Speakers

Also, December 2, "Technical Sales," by James G. Park, vice-president and general sales manager, Enjay Company, Inc., and "Case History—Competitive Petrochemicals," by A. A Williams, director of market research, Celanese Corporation of America; December 9, "Role of the Distributor in Chemical Sales," by L. Stievater, jr., technical director, chemical division, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and "Case History—Agricultural Chemicals," by T. H. McCormack, director of sales, Grasselli Chemicals Department, E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co.; December 15, "Economic Research in the Chemical Industry," by M. W. Leland, manager of the economic research department, Shell Chemical Corporation, and "Effect of Current Economic Situation on Markets," by Prof. Erwin H. Schell, chairman of the department of business and engineering administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Gane's Adds 8 Medicinals To Manufacturing Program

Eight new medicinal chemicals have been added to the manufacturing program of the Gane's Chemical Works, Inc., Carlstadt, N. J. plant, it has been announced by P. B. Marsden, sales manager.

The new products, which will augment the company's complete line of barbiturates, include 1-phenylephrine hydrochloride USP, isopropylarterenol hydrochloride NNR, menadione USP, diphenylhydantoin, diphenylhydantoin sodium USP, theophylline acetic acid, phenindione NNR, and levarterenol bitartrate NNR.

NSF Appoints Three

The National Science Foundation last week announced the appointment of the following three new members of its staff:—Thomas J. Mills, of the Bureau of the Budget, to be program director for scientific manpower; Hubert B. Goodrich, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., to be program director for developmental, environmental and systemic biology, and Leon W. Cohen, of Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., to be program director for mathematical sciences.

Emulsol Shifts Jack Bell To Technical Sales Staff

Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has shifted Jack Bell from its research laboratory staff to its technical sales staff. In his new post Mr. Bell will handle Emulsol's line of industrial surfactants in the Chicago area and the firm's general food, pharmaceutical, agricultural and industrial surfactants in Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Michigan.

The firm has also issued a new technical bulletin (No. 38), which brings up to date information regarding "Emcol H-50A," an aliphatic hydrocarbon emulsifier designed for emulsion degreasing, fuel oil desludging, agricultural spray oils and other applications. Copies are available on request to Emulsol sales representatives or to the concern's home office, 59 East Madison street, Chicago 3.

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Wisconsin Pharmacists Set Oct. 22-24 Meeting Plans

The role of the pharmacist in relation to self-medication and public health will be examined at the fourth annual Wisconsin Pharmacists Institute to be held at the University of Wisconsin October 22 through 24, according to William S. Apple, of UW Extension Division Services in Pharmacy.

Leading medical, dental, and pharmaceutical authorities will keynote the theme of the institute, sponsored jointly by the university's extension division and its School of Pharmacy in cooperation with the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. Pharmacists from Wisconsin will hear and participate in discussions led by university faculty members and representatives of the American Medical and Dental Associations.

Scheduled speakers and their topics include:—"The Pharamcist, Self-Medication and Public Health," by Prof. Louis W. Busse, UW School of Pharmacy; "External Antiseptics," Prof. Stanley G. Knight, UW College of Agriculture; "Pharmaceutical Drug Control," Prof. H. George DeKay, Purdue University; "Miseducation of the Public About Drugs," Prof Philip G. Fox, UW School of Commerce.

Also, "Antipyretics and Analgesics," Dr. John E. Steinhaus, UW Medical School; "Misuse of Remedies," Dean Hugo Schaefer, Brooklyn (N.Y.) College of Pharmacy; "Antacids and Laxatives," Dr. Paul G. LaBissoniere, director, Student Health Clinic, Marquette University; "Antacid and Laxative Proprietaries," Prof. Dale E. Wurster, UW School of Pharmacy; "Is Legislation the Answer," Max N. Lemberger, Wisconsin State Board of Pharmacy; "Self-Medication and Public Health," Dr. Robert C. Parkin, coordinator of UW graduate medical education; "Oral Antiseptic and Antibacterial Preparations," Dr. Sholom Pearlman, American Dental Association, and "Dental Caries and Methods of Prevention," Dr. David F. Mitchell, University of Minnesota.

At the institute's concluding session October 24, Mr. Apple will lead a critique of the institute and Dean A. H. Uhl, of the School of Pharmacy, will discuss "The 1960 Pharmacy Graduate."

TGA to Curb Attendance At Its Annual Conventions

The Toilet Goods Association, which will hold its annual convention May 11 to 13, 1954, has announced that by unanimous vote of its board of directors it will in the future restrict attendance at its annual conventions to representatives of member companies.

Members, however, both active and associate, may invite guests to attend the convention provided those guests are not eligible for membership in the association. Representatives of companies which are eligible for either active or associate membership may attend the convention as guests of active members only and then only after attendance has received prior approval of the executive vice-president of the association.

This completely reverses the policy of the association in the past under which any manufacturer of finished perfumes, cosmetics or other toilet preparations was free to attend the convention, and follows the successful step in this direction taken last year when for the first time attendance by suppliers was restricted to those who were associate members.

Fair Trade Forum Nov. 17

The annual open forum meeting of the American Fair Trade Council will be held on November 17 in the Palm Terrace of the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Tickets for the luncheon are $3.75, and for the AFTC meeting $5.00. All those interested in fair trade will be welcome at the luncheon and at the AFTC meeting. Reservations with remittances, for either or both events, may be made to the Council at 11 East 44th street, New York 17.

Bristol-Myers Promotes Two

E. Lloyd Bernegger, formerly vice-president in charge of sales, has been elected executive vice-president of Bristol-Myers Products Division, New York. He will continue to direct sales activities and, in addition, assume certain other duties. Walter P. Lantz, formerly executive assistant to the president of the products division, has been elected vice-president and will be director of market research.

Hershner Leaves Drug Company

John F. Hershner has announced that he has resigned as president and a member of the board of directors of Od Peacock Sultan Company, St. Louis, Mo. The drug business was sold recently and other of the company assets have been liquidated, Mr. Hershner said.

Upjohn Co. Production Posts To Traer, Wilsey, Eberhard

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has promoted three men in its production division. J. K. Traer, formerly production superintendent, has been named assistant director of production. S. V. Wilsey, previously head of the sterile products department, has been appointed Mr. Traer's successor as production superintendent. H. E. Eberhard will take over Mr. Wilsey's former post as sterile products head.

Mr. Traer joined Upjohn in 1931 as an analyst and since then served as assistant foreman in the packaging department, head of the sterile products and vaccines department and assistant production superintendent. Mr. Wilsey became associated with Upjohn in 1933 in the fluids department, where he later became foreman. He has also served as head of the soft elastic capsul department. Mr. Eberhard, with Upjohn since 1940, has worked as foreman in penicillin production and, until his recent promotion, as sterile products foreman.

D&O Opens Toronto Office

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has opened a new office in Toronto, Ont., under the management of J. J. Thompson. The office is located in room 209 McKinnon Building, 19 Melinda street, Toronto. Telephone number is EMpire 8-5888.

Trade Briefs

Malcolm Smith and Thomas Wolfe have been elected directors of Rexall Drug Inc.

Eli Lilly Company's personnel group insurance program has passed the $5,000,000 mark in claims payment.

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Nichols Medal Winner

Prof. Charles Phelps Smyth of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., will be awarded the 1954 William H. Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society's New York section at a dinner March 19. Prof. Smyth is an authority on mercury compounds, the electrical properties of insulating materials and the structure of molecules. Some of his recent research has concerned the properties of matter measured through the electrical forces associated with atoms and molecules. Prof. Smyth worked on the atom bomb project for the Army Corps of Engineers during the war and was awarded the Medal of Freedom in 1947.

Cole & DeGraf Appointed Agent In Calif. by Universal Detergents

Cole & DeGraf has been appointed northern California distributors for "Udex" and "Udet" surfactants and "Udesolve," a line of aromatic hydrocarbon solvents, it has been announced by C. E. Hayward, western division sales manager of Universal Detergents, Inc. Robert Cole will direct sales of these products to the water based paint, paper, ink and allied fields from the Cole & DeGraf offices, 417 Market street, San Francisco.

Monsanto Increases Scope Of Scientific Aid Program

An enlarged and strengthened Monsanto Chemical Company program of aid to scientific education, which will benefit fifty-eight American colleges and universities during the 1953-54 school year, has been disclosed by Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt, Monsanto vice-president.

More than $275,000 will be spent on the program by the St. Louis, Mo., company. The aid program includes scholarships, fellowships, grants-in-aid, contributions for research projects, student and faculty trainees, and donation of equipment and materials.

Montanto's interest in education also assumes world-wide scope with the inclusion of programs of the British subsidiary, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., and Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd. In England, sixteen separate grants for research have been set up at the Universities of London, Cambridge, Wales, Birmingham, Bristol, St. Andrews, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow. The Australian company sponsors research at the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne. Combined expenditure for this program by the overseas subsidiaries will be about $40,000.

Glass Container Shipments: August

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during August were 6,392,907, compared with 6,364,053, the revised figure for July, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medical and health supplies was 1,044,987 in August, compared with 866,167, in July; chemicals, 768,173 in August, compared with 692,805 in July, and toiletries, 596,702 in August, compared with 559,687, the revised figure for July.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during August were 4,252,700, compared with 3,488,700 in July. In this category the amount used for medical and health supplies was 285,805 in August, compared with 261,286 in July; chemicals, 154,879 in August, compared with 100,898 in July, and toiletries, 120,600 in August, compared with 127,798 in July.

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2 dms, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
BIFLUORIDE—50 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—40 dms, Glasgow
ANGELICA ROOT—80 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co Rotterdam
ANILIN DYES—60 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
16 dms, Heemsoth-Kerner, Liverpool
12 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
16 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
1 dm, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
44 dms Geigy Co, Rotterdam
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—300 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—248 bgs, Liverpool
ARGOLS—2,000 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseilles
ARSENIC, WHITE—84 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, Rubberoid Co, Lourenco Marques
BEESWAX—183 bgs, T Eckert & Co, Hamburg
280 bgs, Beirut
53 bgs, Genoa
100 bgs, Koster Keunen, Rotterdam
BETANAPHTHOL—2 dms, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Santiago
BISMUTH—49 bxs, American Metal Co Tampico
108 bxs, Tampico
BISPHENOL—227 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
BOLDO LEAVES—36 bls, Max Van Pels, Valparaiso
BONE—29 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
CADMIUM—103 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
CALCIUM FERROCYANIDE—50 dms, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—200 cs, National City Bank, Keelung
CAPROLACTUM—366 cs, N A Rayon Corp, Bremen
CARAWAY SEED—500 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—2,490 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, G Jiminez, Buenos Aires
5,060 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Fidelity Trading Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, H S Cramer, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—214 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
120 dms, Mitchell Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—1,500 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—33,097 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
1,832 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
CELERY SEED—37 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
85 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
49 bgs, Marseilles
22 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseilles
22 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseilles
CETYL ALCOHOL—54 cs, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYL—18 dms, Airkem Co, London
COAL TAR DYES—18 cks, C H Timm, Rotterdam
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
17 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotdam
39 bbls, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—450 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Cebu
400 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—70 dms, Peder Devolu Oil Co, Aalesund
30 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
COPAL GUM—167 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Matadi
106 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
113 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CORIANDER OIL—1 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—267 bls, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—528 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
250 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
100 dms, Glasgow
CUMIN SEED—152 bgs, Izmir
CUTTLEFISH BONE—1,073 cs, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
10 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
800 bls Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—34 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen
EGG ALBUMEN—150 dms, Pillsbury Mills, Hamburg
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FENUGREEK SEED—6 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Santiago
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FUEL OIL—296,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
115,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
100,570 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
157,463 bbls, Shell Caribbean Oil Co, Punta Cardon
102,968 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
87,382 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
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GELATIN—228 dms, D H Burdett, London
60 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER—215 bgs, Merchants Refrigerating Co, Kingston
GLUE—140 dms Liverpool
BONE—100 bgs, C B Howitt, Rotterdam
STOCK—136 bls, Karr Ellis Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—200 bgs, Budde & Westermann, Hamburg
GYPSUM—10,232 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,653 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
104 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HAKELIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
IODINE, CRUDE—160 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
45 kgs, Bache & Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—3 bgs, National City Bank, Cristobal
IRON CARBONYL — 60 dms, General Aniline Works Antwerp
62 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
OXIDE—200 bgs, Liverpool
JAPAN WAX—35 cs, Stroumeyer & Arpe, Kobe
JUNIPER BERRIES—334 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—856 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
123 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
122 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—244 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
200 bgs, J A Mantin Co, Kingston
15 bgs, Interocean Export Corp, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—262 bls, K J Litster, Izmir
LICORICE EXTRACT—500 bxs, Wm E Martin, Izmir
LIME OIL—26 cs, Barclays Bank, Kingston
5 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
LIVERMEAL—353 bgs Plata American Trading, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
600 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—35 cks American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MANGANESE ORE—448 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,473 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Esmeraldas
MANGROVE EXTRACT—200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenaventura
MARJORAM—112 bls, Louis Furth, Marseilles
MILK SUGAR—60 dms, F Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
200 dms, Nestle Co, Liverpool
MOLASSES—450 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—40 bgs, Herbst Bros, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—3,200 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp, Hamburg
4 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—20 cks, Chemical Sales & Service Co, Bremen
SULPHATE—40 cks, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—1,500 dms Guranty Trust Co, Sfax
200 dms, Chemical Bank, Sfax
100 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
100 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
20 dms, Keller Food Co, Marseille
27 dms, Chase National Bank, Barcelona
350 dms, J H Schroder Sfax
50 dms, Bank of America , Sfax
OURICURY WAX—252 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
126 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Salvador
125 bgs, A Judson Murray, Salvador
625 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
1,055 bgs, Salvador
PALM OIL—285 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
285 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
65 tons, Canada Packers, Matadi
288 tons, Matadi
117 dms, Rotterdam
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
PARACRESOL—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PAS ACID—10 cks, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM—10 cks, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Penang
1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—3,750 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
742 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
910 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
3,325 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
459 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
550 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
991 bls, Amco Shippers, Bremen
PENTAERYTHRITOL — 180 dms, Credit Suisse, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
40 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
105 bgs, Shriro Trading Corp, Singapore
80 bgs, P Elbogen, Cochin
86 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
71 bgs, Rotterdam
RED—80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Iskenderun
100 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Iskenderun
321 bgs, Iskenderun
PETITGRAIN OIL—27 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—617,225 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
203,785 bbls, Philips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,000 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
101,030 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co Las Piedras
272,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,695 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—320 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
80 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
50 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
LEAF OIL—18 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Maxim Oil & Emulsion Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—27 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—2,300 bgs, Antwerp
POPPYSEED—211 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
POTASH, MURIATE—7,900 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Barcelona
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—446 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
40 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Manchester
40 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
154 dms, Arnida Products Corp, Hamburg
FERROCYANIDE—100 kgs, Schmidt Pritchard & Co, Antwerp
PRUSSIATE—400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam
PROPARGYL ALCOHOL—29 dms, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—223 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
125 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
118 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
QUICKSILVER — 150 flks, Ayrton Metal Co, Tampico
128 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
250 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Leghorn
100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
25 flks, Tampico
RADIUM—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RICE STARCH—225 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
ROSEMARY LEAVES—66 bgs Levy & Levis Co, Marseilles
SAFFLOWER FLOWERS—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
SAFROL—5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—112 bls, K J Litster, Izmir
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SERPENTINA ROOT—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
SESAME SEED—336 bgs, Levy & Levis Co Puerto Barrios
224 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SHELLAC—54 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
53 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
35 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
462 bgs, East West Development Co, London
1,000 bgs, London
SODIUM BICARBONATE — 1,247 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BROMIDE—5 cs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—66 bgs, Liverpool
CYANIDE—996 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
223 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
700 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Hamburg
SODIUM PERBORATE—1,500 bgs, Naples
25 dms, Riches-Nelson, Rotterdam
60 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseilles
TALC—2,40 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
2,256 bgs, Whittaker-Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TANNING EXTRACT—7 dms Geigy Co, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—143 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseilles
TONKA BEANS—300 bbls, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, La Guaira
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—154 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—198 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co Liverpool
VALERIAN ROOT—160 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—800 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—54 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
6 cs, J Manheimer, Marseille
5 cs, George Lueders & Co, Marseille
39 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, Vera Cruz
38 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, Marseille
21 cs, Irving Trust Co, Havre
33 cs, Havre
VANILLIN—40 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
WATTLE BARK—2,209 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,800 bgs, N H Weitzer, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—100 bgs, National City Bank, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—17 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
250 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Corp, Bremen
56 dms, Bremen
20 cs, Bremen

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—19 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
GLYCERIN—99 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, London
PEATMOSS—402 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—200 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—30 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
4,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Boston

ANTIMONY REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CASEIN—500 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Buenos Aires
COPPERAS—291 kgs, J D Smith Interocean, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—25 dms, Dolliff & McGrath, Liverpool
FORMIC ACID—230 cs, Antwerp
GELATIN—775 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Antwerp
GLUE—400 bgs, D C Andrews, London
STOCK—240 bgs, E Butterworth & Co, Manchester
80 bgs, A Bloch & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Liverpool
LOCUST BEAN GUM—60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
METACRESOL—1 dm, Dolliff & McGrath, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—1,179 bgs, T D Downing, Liverpool
1,750 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, First National Boston, Sfax
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WATTLE EXERACT—1,157 bgs, G H Griswold, Hong Kong

Los Angeles

AGAR—5 bls, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
BONEMEAL—1,112 bgs, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, J Spitz, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, The East India Trading Co, Bombay
COPRA—500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Tabaco
300 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
CAKE—3,200 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
400 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
300 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
13,440 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
1,120 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
4,500 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Manila
2,240 bgs, Bank of Calif National Association, Manila
KARAYA GUM—160 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
NICKEL SULPHATE—54 bgs, Alfred C Toepfer & Co, Rotterdam
PEAT MOSS—1,600 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
400 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
400 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
1,491 bls, A de Swaan Inc, Bremen
500 bls, Nurserymen's Exchange, Bremen
600 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
200 bls, Robinson Fertilizer Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,538 long tons, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Ras Tanura
22,939 tons, Richfield Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
RAPESEED—200 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Yokohama
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TANNING EXTRACT—592 bgs, Singapore
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,291 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjirebon
1,086 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Djakarta
100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Djakarta
UREA—1,111 bgs, Bunge Corp, Yokohama

Norfolk

EARTH COLOR—1,800 bgs, J Lee Smith, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—40 bgs, Hanover Bank, Liverpool
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—500 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Liverpool
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—80 dms, Tennessee Eastman Co, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,031 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
STARCH—253 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

COAL TAR DYES—9 bbls, A Maurer, Rotterdam
FLUORSPAR—3,000 tons, Cagliari
GYPSUM—9,705 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MENTHOL—250 cs, Chemical Bank, Santos
MOLASSES—1,770,973 gals, Nicaro
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
3,000 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—521,813 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
581,464 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
106,525 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
139,348 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena al Ahmadi
238,809 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
122,246 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
240,645 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
XYLENOL—20 dms, Rotterdam

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—20 cks, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Lagendorf Bakeries, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—366 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
COPRA—151 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, El Dorado Trading Co, Tagloban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
800 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
COTTON LINTERS—50 bls, Lastreto Phillips, La Union
15 bls, W M Grace & Co, Callao
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—934 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
635 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Callao
PEATMOSS—2,100 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—34 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
240 bgs, H Schlichting, Djakarta
597 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Djakarta
160 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
WHITE—15 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—36,461 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
16,869 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
208,788 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
PIMENTO—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Germain Seed & Plant Co, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
TAPIOCA FOUR—443 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC SULPHATE—50 bbls, McCormick & Baxter Creosoting Co, Gothenburg

Guar Gum Being Offered Commercially by Stein, Hall

"Jaguar," the trade name given to its refined guar gum by Stein, Hall & Co., New York, is now being offered in commercial quantities for the first time to the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries according to Lawrence Gussman, vice-president in charge of research and production.

A new, natural hydrophilic colloid, "Jaguar" has many potential pharmaceutical applications because of its cold water swelling properties and because Stein, Hall is now able to produce it in various mesh sizes and viscosity ranges, according to Mr. Gussman.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, published weekly at New York, N. Y. for October 1, 1953.

The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:—Publisher, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church street, New York; editor, William S. Auchincloss, 30 Church street, New York; managing editor, Arthur R. Kavaler, 30 Church street, New York; business manager, William S. Auchincloss, 30 Church street, New York. That the owner is Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church street, New York. Stockholders holding 1 percent or more, James Stuart Auchincloss, Short Hills, N. J., Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Short Hills, N. J. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are:—Not any. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above was 10,835.

(Signed) William S. Auchincloss, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1953.

(Signed) Eleanor H. Buxbaum, Notary Public.

[My commission expires March 30, 1955.]

DMA Research Unit Meeting Set Nov. 5-7

Continued from page 4

. F. L. Mohr, Ciba Pharmaceutical Prodts, Inc., and Dr. W. F. Thompson, Smith, ine & French Laboratories.

On November 6 there will be additional mmittee roundtables. The first, sponred by the organic-biochemistry-pharmaogy committee, will be on "Problems Human Pharmacology," with Dr. M. L. inter, Sterling-Winthrop Research Intute, presiding. Papers to be presented ll include:—"The Pharmacologist," by . Tainter; "The Medical Director," by . I. C. Winter, G. D. Searle & Co., and he Teaching Hospital," by Dr. R. L. rg, Massachusetts General Hospital.

The physical chemistry committee will onsor a panel discussion on "The Role Physical Methods in New Drug Introction," with Dr. K. J. Frederick, of bott Laboratories, presiding. Part one ll be concerned with "Justification and ganization of a Formal Program Calling Active Participation of Physical Chemry Group in All New Drug Research," d part two will deal with "Preparation d Circulation of Physical Data Reports d Preparation and Distribution of New ug Standards." Panel members will :— Dr. S. F. Kern, Eli Lilly & Co.; Dr. C. Nachod, Sterling-Winthrop Rearch Institute; Dr. J. M. Vandenbelt, rke, Davis & Co., and Dr. J. L. Johnn, Upjohn Company.

The organic-biochemistry-pharmacology nmittee will have Dr. A. C. Bratton, rke, Davis & Co., presiding at its ndtable on "Problems With Laboratory imals." Dr. E. S. Feenstra, Upjohn mpany, will speak on "Policies of Mem Firms on Laboratory Animal Care" d Dr. J. S. Cass, Kettering Institute, l have as his topic "Reference File on boratory Animal Information." Karl mbach, executive vice-president of DMA, will serve as discussion leader "Required Information for New Drug plications."

At a pharmaceutical development comttee roundtable, Dr. D. L. Tabern Abt Laboratories, will speak on "What u Can Do With Isotopes in Pharmaceual Research," and Dr. Charles Rosenm, Merck & Co., will serve as discussion leader. Dr. D. M. Ashkenaz, Wyeth Laboratories Division of American Home Products Company, will have as his topic "Technics of Heatless Sterilization," and the discussion leader will be Dr. William Elias, of Wyeth.

'New Roles for Physical Chemists'

The physical chemistry committee will sponsor a discussion on "New Roles for Physical Chemists in Biochemical and Biological Research in Industrial Laboratories," with Dr. W. W. Davis, Eli Lilly & Co., as discussion leader. "Organization of the Research Function" will be the topic for the research administration committee and will be presented by J. H. Kane, Chas. Pfizer & Co., and Dr. Carl A. Bunde, Pitman-Moore Diivision of Allied Laboratories, Inc.

On November 7 there will be a general session on "Fiscal Policies Affecting Research and Development Personnel." Papers to be presented will include:—"The Significance of a Profit and Loss Statement," by S. T. Henshall, treasurer, Merck & Co.; "Budgetary Control of Research and Development Expenditures," Donald Brisbane, treasurer, Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., and "Financial Evaluation of Research and Development Accomplishments," Dr. R. L. Womer, associate research director, Olin Industries, Inc.

Drug Makers Oppose

—Continued from page 5

are not worthless, contaminated, dangerous or harmful."

Seen Far Beyond Old Rules

In requiring a finding of efficacy, it was declared, the proposed new regulations go far beyond the requirements of the old regulations and into a field open to honest variations of opinions. "There is no general agreement as to what criteria should be used in determining the efficacy of a product," the committee said. With reference to the proposed censorship of advertising before publication, the statement of the committee said:—

"It is our opinion that this provision is unwarranted, undesirable and impractical in a production and a commercial sense. Furthermore, upon rereading the act, we have been unable to find any statement which implies the advertising for any product must be submitted before use. We are of the opinion that regulations requiring that printed matter must be submitted to any branch of government for its approval prior to publication is contrary to the fundamental principles on which our democracy is founded."

After pointing out what the Federal Trade Commission has general authority to control false or misleading advertising, the committee concluded that it was clear that the federal government has provided ample protection against false claims for the products of the veterinary biological manufacturers.

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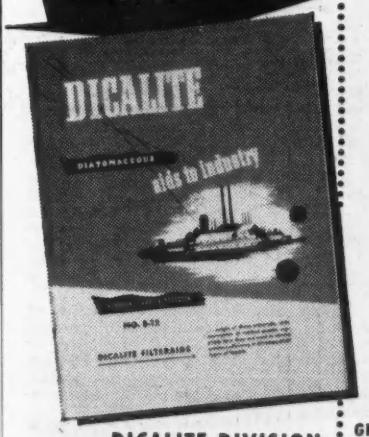

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market was fairly active, pricewise, last week. Price changes were mostly upward with bleached cardamom and black and white pepper reduced. Of the botanical drug items, belladonna, mandrake, helonias and senega roots were advanced. The last two were in particularly short supply and prices were expected to continue firm. Passion flower, grindelia robusta and lobelia herbs were higher and supplies were expected to get tighter during the coming months.

Of the spices, Dutch caraway seed continued to advance fractionally. The crop this year has been short and continued firmness in prices was anticipated. Ceylon cinnamon, on spot, shot sharply upward last week, reflecting the firm market at the source. Japanese hontaka chillies were also higher. Nicaraguan sesame seed was slightly higher and prices should continue firm in view of the short crop gathered this year. The new crop is not expected until early next year, according to reports.

The short-lived dock strike did not have any noticeable effect upon the supply situation of most items held on spot. The large drop in black pepper prices last week was said to be largely evidence of the anxiety on the part of some dealers to move spot holdings which they had built up in preparation for the strike. The last strike in 1951, went roughly three weeks and dealers were taking no chances getting caught short. With the longshoremen ordered back to work for the next 80 days, trade went back to normal conditions.

White pepper prices, while down from the preceding week, did not drop as much as had the black. Stocks on hand were said to have been whittled down. Afloat holdings were not large and shipment prices have been fairly stable during the past two weeks. If reports that production this year was small, it was expected that the white would regain its normal premium, it was said.

While stocks of most botanicals were on the short side, as a result of the small amounts gathered this year, dealers expected to forestall any acute shortages in the immediate future. Prices meanwhile remained firm on most items with future changes most likely to take an upward trend.

Balsams

Fir—Canada fir balsam prices continued firm. Inventories were low and demand steady. Supplies from the source were limited, according to trade reports. A firm tone was expected to continue in this article. There were no offerings of Oregon fir balsam.

Barks

Cramp—Dealers reported routine inquiry for this item. Current prices range from 85c. to 90c. per pound.

Wahoo Root—The market showed some strength on this item with prices advancing 10c. The current range on wahoo root bark was from $2.30 to $2.50 per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—Inquiry continued brisk with prices holding firm. Bourbon were priced at $6 to $6.50 on spot with Tahitian at $4.50 to $4.75. Mexican whole beans were quoted at $6 to $6.50 while the cut were 25c. per pound lower. Reports on next year's Madagascar crop were not very encouraging. Some 150 tons are expected to be harvested in January-February in contrast to last year's 450 tons. Next year's Mexican crop, which is due during the second quarter of 1954, was expected to run around 75 tons of cut beans. The Tahitian crop has recently come in but there were no reported indications of its size. Dealers here said that offerings from abroad continue to be few. Trade observers commented that beans were being held back at the source while awaiting higher prices.

Vanilla bean imports from all countries amounted to approximately 750 tons last year. From the reported sizes of the various crops, it would appear that supplies would be tight over the next year and prices high.

Berries

Juniper—Inquiry for juniper berries was routine. Stocks were ample for current demand and prices firm at 18c. to 22c.

Herbs and Leaves

Grindelia Robusta—This item showed increased firmness. Prices were up 6c. from earlier levels. The current quotation was 44c.

Henbane—Prices showed firmness with an advance of 5c. per pound reported. The range was currently from 40c. to 45c. Demand was fair, on the whole.

Lobelia—Inquiry for this herb was reportedly routine. Supplies were ample for current demand and prices somewhat easier. The current price range was from 35c. to 42c.

Passion Flower—This item was in short supply. Inquiry was said to be on the increase and prices were up 2c. from prior levels. The current range on this herb was 21c. to 23c. Dealers expect supplies to continue to grow tighter as time goes on. Collections this year were far below normal as a result of labor scarcity. Workers in collecting regions have been drawn to urban areas by higher wage rates offered by textile and furniture factories, according to reports.

Peppermint—There was no change in prices on the domestic material. Foreign peppermint was quoted at $1.25, on a nominal basis.

Stramonium — Stramonium leaves showed added firmness with an advance of 2c. noted. Inquiry was more active, according to some trade sources. Prices ranged from 19c. to 24c.

Witch Hazel—Witch hazel leaves continued firm. The outside price was somewhat higher than previously with the current range extended from 19c. to 22c. Supplies were short and expected to become tighter as the season wears on. Inquiry was steady.

Roots

Aletris—Supplies were short and inquiry steady. Dealers foresaw a continuing tight supply as the season progresses. Prices were firm and higher at $1.75 to $1.85 per pound.

Belladonna—Prices continued firm with an advance of 5c. reported. The current range was from 45c. to 50c.

Blood—Inquiry was growing brisker. Supplies were short as a result of the poor collection this past summer. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Gelsemium — This root was slightly firmer with an advance of 2c. noted. Currently the price range was from 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Helonias—This item continued to show

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Belladonna root, 5c. per lb.
Gelsemium root, 2c. per lb.
Grindelia robusta, 6c. per lb.
Helonias root, 15c. per lb.
Jalap root, powdered, 4c. per lb.
Kola nuts, 1c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 2c. per lb
Mandrake root, 2c. per lb.
Nux vomica, 2c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 2c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 11c. per lb.
"0000," 5c. per lb.
Dillseed, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, hontakas, 3c. per lb.
Sesame, Nicaragua, natural, ½c. per lb

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, A, 15c. per lb.
medium, 15c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 9c. per lb.
White, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
111.38	110.83	*110.15	100.23

*Revised

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended October 2

New York

Black Pepper, 34 lots, 2,311 bags; mold-insects.
Buchu Leaves, 20 bales; filth.
Chillies, 2 lots, 650 bags; filth.
Cloves, 10 lots, 510 bales; filth.
Marjoram, 2 lots 82 bags; filth.
Mace, 14 cases; filth.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 586 bags; moldy and wormy.
Quince Seed, 10 bags; insects.
Sage, 100 bales; filth.
Serpentina Root, 2 lots, 56 bags; moldy.
Savory Leaves, 40 bags; filth.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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strength with the latest advance put at 15c. Supplies were short and expected to worsen with the passage of time. Inquiry was improving as consumers sought to replenish inventories.

Jalap—Jalap root continued firm. Whole root was pegged at 38 to 55c., covering all grades, while the powder was quoted from 49c. to 66c.

Mandrake—This root showed increased firmness. Prices were up 2c. with the current range pegged at 32c. to 34c.

Senega—Prices were firmer on this botanical last week. The low side of the range went up 5c. to $2.20. Supplies were short and shipping prices firm, according to reports.

Seeds

Caraway—Dutch caraway continued firm. Prices advanced another ¼c. last week over earlier levels. The crop this year has been short and prices were expected to continue strong. The current range was from 12c. to 12¼c.

Cardamom — Bleached and medium cardamom were 15c. lower last week. Bleached A grade was pegged at $3.10 and medium, at $2.80.

Dill—Dewhiskered dill seed was currently quoted at 15c to 15½c. while the natural was pegged 1c. per pound lower.

Sesame—Sesame continued to strengthen last week. Natural Nicaragua seed advanved ½c. to 13½c. to 14c.

Spices

Cassias—Batavias remained unchanged, mostly as a result of light activity. Prices were unchanged and were not expected to go lower, according to some trade sources. It was believed that the price bottom had been reached and that it was only a matter of time until demand picks ups. Saigons have been increasingly difficult to enter and spot prices remained firm.

Cinnamon—Prices on this spice continued to advance last week. By late in the week, quotations were up to 45c. on Ceylon, No. 2, and 47c. to 48c. on the "0000" grade. This was an advance of 11c. over the preceding week's level for the former and 5c., on the latter.

Gingers—All grades were reportedly finding interest at current price levels. Total holdings here were not very large and future arrivals are expected to be small since the heavy shipping season for African, Jamaica and Nigerian are well ov Sizable stocks should be maintain throughout the winter.

Paprika—Supplies of old crop holdir of Spanish material were said to be g ting very light. As yet new crop sh ments have not been authorized but it v expected that declarations would be ceived for October shipment. Prices w unchanged.

Pepper—Following a spot advance black pepper at the end of the preced week, spot prices dropped 9c. per pou by the latter end of last week. At t time the spot price on Malabar had clined to $1.27 per pound. The market shipping was none too firm as more off ings were received on Lampong and Ma bar. October shipment Malabar pegged at $1.10, with November shipm prices quoted at $1.05. Sarawak for sh ment likewise worked lower in line w other markets at the source. By midw the spot price on Sarawak had declined $1.16.

Demand was steady but unspectacu With the dock strike halted by governm injunction, some trade observers no that there was some anxiety on the p of spot holders to move some of th ready stocks. Prices have therefore justed themselves more into line with improvement in the dock situation.

White pepper, on spot, declined 5c. fr earlier levels. Late in the week, it pegged at $1.18 per pound. There less of a drop in white pepper pri which was attributed to the fact that s stocks have been whittled down pre well. Afloat holdings were not large shipment prices have consequently sho stability during the past two weeks. If ports that production was small this y prove to be true, white is expected to gain its normal premium in time. price on the first ralf of October shipm was quoted late last week at $1.

Japanese hontakas were higher on s last week advancing 3c. Current pri ranged from 49c. to 50c. Hontakas w reportedly attractively offered for crop shipment for October, November December. With short crops from Lo ana and Carolina, it would appear tha fair amount of Japanese chillies would needed to carry consumers through winter. Spot reserves of hot grades s as Nigerians and Gondars were reporte light and moving steady.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market showed an increase in activity but failed to bring as wide a pickup as had been expected. Demand was fairly good for a number of lines, and items directly relating to winter consumption of pharmaceuticals and medicines were moving faster, as were some perfume components. Preparations for Christmas sales in cosmetic and toiletries provided a stimulus to buying. But the total volume of sales fell short of realizing the expectations held by many at the end of the summer.

The USP grade of eugenol was advanced in price, as was isoeugenol. Both of these materials, together with the technical grade of eugenol, were moving well to a good consumer interest. Amyl salicylate was reduced for drum lot purchases. The largest advance among essential oils was made by No. 1 Bourbon ylang-ylang oil. All grades of the oil were reported in somewhat scarce supply, but the shortage was not acutely felt since inquiry remained moderate, at best. Advancing costs at the origin were responsible for a rise in Bourbon geranium oils. At the same time, however, Algerian material was unchanged. Spanish spike lavender oil showed the effect of firmly maintained price floors in the country of origin and continued its upward movement.

The slight weakness noted of late for bergamot oil failed to produce any change in spot prices. Very little easing in quotations was looked for, by reason of the firm control exercised over production and sales in Italy. A rise in shipping prices for Formosan citronella oil brought expectations of a stronger market shortly for this oil, as well as the Ceylon variety. Bourbon vetiver oil was advanced by a small amount, and caraway oil moved up somewhat more substantially.

Reports from Italy indicated that production of lemon oil would be very low until January and that exports could be expected to fall off sharply in the meantime. This information indicated that the consumer in this country would experience even greater difficulty than formerly in obtaining his requirements, as domestic production of lemon oil remained considerably under the needs of the market. As a result of this shortage, consumers who were unable to obtain natural oil in the amounts needed had to use whatever substitutes they could to duplicate the desired effect. Spanish rosemary oil, of the technical grade, was the only item among essential oils that was reduced.

Price Trends

Advanced

Eugenol, USP, 15c. per lb.
Isoeugenol, 10c. per lb.
Oil, anise, USP, 15c per lb.
Caraway, 45c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 75c. per lb.
Lavender, spike, Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 10c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, No. 1, $2 per lb.

Reduced

Amyl salicylate, 1c. per lb.
Oil, rosemary, Spanish, tech., 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
145.24	144.59	147.50†	171.04

†Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—The almost total lack of replacement has forced up prices over the past months, and in the recent week this trend continued. Any stocks still available were quoted from $2.40 per pound and up, showing a gain of 15c. over an earlier minimum. The future position of this oil appeared uncertain, as trade sources were unable to say when importation of supplies would be permitted again by the government.

Bergamot—A slight weakness has been noted in this oil, but the trend has not been pronounced. Chief reason to expect comparatively slight price lowering was the firm control exercised over production of the oil in Italy, and the absence of competition in production in that country. The period of several months that must yet elapse before the arrival of new crop material formed another deterrent to price reductions, it was stated in the trade. Once the crop begins coming in and it is known what the new pressings will amount to, then some price adjustments could be in order, it was stated.

Bois de Rose—No extensive offerings were to be found on the market, continuing the somewhat tight situation in regard to this oil. A moderate inquiry was noted in the trade.

Cananga—A steady inquiry has been maintained for this item, according to trade sources. Consumers found prices fairly stabile, with a downward trend noted for some spot prices, particularly for lower-percentage oil. A range of $8.75 to $10.75 per pound was reported during the past week.

Caraway—An earlier quotation of $1.90 per pound was raised to $2.30 during the past week. The increase represented an adjustment to current market conditions, it was stated by the source making the change. The oil continued to attract fairly limited interest and remained not a particularly active item on the market.

Cedarleaf—Although a minimum price of $2 per pound was maintained, some sources have advanced their quotations. A fairly good inquiry has been maintained, it was stated by trade sources.

Citronella—Considerable interest was focused on Formosan oil as reports were received that the price at the origin had advanced, in response to an especially extensive inquiry from one source. Whether the spot market would move upward noticeably was not immediately determined. Overall inquiry remained steady at earlier levels, it was stated.

Clove—Bud oil was steady as expected declines in quotations failed to materialize in full. The lower cost of the raw material was expected to produce a weakening effect in quotations for the oil and has to date been responsible for bringing the minimum quotation down to $7 per pound. Leaf oil was reported stronger for shipment from the source.

Cubeb—The price range for this oil narrowed over the past week as the earlier high-of-the-range was moved down to $6 from $7.25. The market's low remained at $4.50 per pound. Inquiry for this item remained quite limited, it was reported, as the uses were confined to certain specialities.

Geranium—Bourbon oil was firmer on spot, moving up 75c. per pound above an earlier low-of-the-range price of $9.75. The increase was the result of widespread firmness, rather than being a localized condition. Algerian material failed to show the strength of Bourbon and did not follow in the price advance. Earlier quotations for this material were maintained.

Ginger—A narrowing of the price range followed the lowering by $1 of the earlier top price of $14. Other quotations were maintained steadily as the item failed to arouse more than routine interest. The minimum market quotation was $11.

Grapefruit—Users found supplies strictly limited, due to a shortage of output. Although the oil was not in use as widely as some of the other citrus oils, a steady inquiry was maintained.

Lavender—Spike oil was moved up 5c. per pound on spot quotations during the week. The new range included a minimum of $1.50. The shipping price in Spain has been rigidly controlled, helping to maintain a steady market in this country, it was stated. Flower oil held off from making the advance expected by some observers, although a stronger tone was noted, particularly for higher grade varieties of oil.

Lemon—An extreme shortage of Messina oil for shipment was reported by several sources in the trade. Little if any oil would be available in Italy until January, it was stated. If this condition materialized, it would certainly aggravate the already tight supply situation for lemon oil. Production of California oil remained limited and failed to supply all demand in this country for domestic oil. Prices for USP oil, of domestic origin, were quoted from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, according to brand. Messina oil commanded quotations ranging from $6.75 and up, with some material priced at $9.75.

Lemongrass—The market was without feature throughout the week as the purchases of the recent past failed to firm spot quotations. Material was offered from 98c. per pound. The views of shippers in India and in Central America were reported to be well maintained, but were not backed up by any overly strong inquiry in this country.

Lime—A demand at approximately the levels of recent weeks was expected in the trade for the immediate future. Prices tended to remain a little on the weak side, in spite of firmer views held by

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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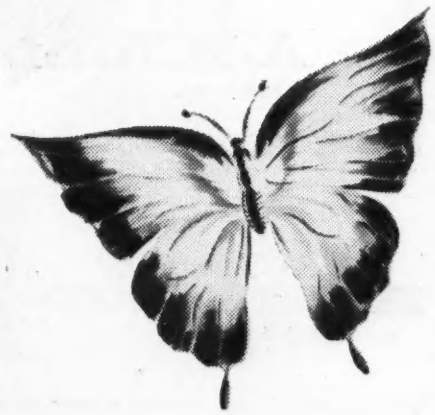

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producers in Mexico, it was stated. Distilled Mexican material was offered from $5.25 per pound, and expressed West Indian, from $7.75.

Nutmeg — East Indian material was steady at the previously announced minimum of $2.85 per pound, while West Indian oil was quoted from $2.60. Inquiry was reported as active from consumers.

Ocotea cymbarum—Shipping costs at the producing centers remained steady over the past week, one of the biggest factors in a stabile domestic market. Demand for this oil kept up at a steady rate, with dealers noting a good inquiry on the part of consumers. A price range from 70c. and up was noted.

Orange—Consumption was reported as quite good by some sources and as only satisfactory by other trade observers. Most agreed, however, that export demand was continuing active and would continue to take a good part of this country's production. Prices for California oil ranged from 78c. per pound to $1.25, depending upon brand and quantity purchased. Florida oil was priced upwards from 68c. The majority of quotations were well above this low-of-the-range price, however. In commenting upon the position of the oil over the coming months, dealers pointed out that some time would have to elapse before new crop oil would be available on the market, and stated that in the meantime, a firmer market could develop.

Palmarosa—Lower shipping prices at the source brought a noticeable degree of weakening in replacement prices, and were expected to affect the spot market for this oil. Quotations since the first of the year have shown a gradual and slight decline, a trend that was expected to continue during the coming weeks. Prices ranging upward from $5.50 per pound were heard over the past week.

Patchouli—Seychelles shipping prices have remained steady over the past several weeks, helping to maintain a steady tone on the spot market. A price range at $7.85 to $9.25 per pound was reported The minimum price was offered from only one source, and was not met by other suppliers.

Pennyroyal—The source offering the market's low quotation of $1.60 stated last week that the market has shown no discernible change and that they were continuing their price schedules for this oil at the same level. Spanish oils tended to be firm except in instances of transactio involving currency exchanges that pr duced a particularly favorable rate for t purchaser.

Peppermint—Prices for material fro the new crop showed considerably mo strength than those for spearmint. Ov the past week, both natural and redi tilled peppermint oil were firm at t prices reported earlier. A quotation $4.50 per pound formed the minimum f natural, and $4.90 for redistilled. T latest offers heard from the count showed no change from prices maintain just previously.

Rosemary—Technical oil was offered a price 5c. per pound below the earli minimum of 60c. There was no chan noted for USP material, whether on sp or for forward shipment. Demand w said to be fairly good from soap man facturers and other consumers. These i quiries found a market adequately su plied for all routine demands.

Sage—An active inquiry was encou

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tered in the trade, it was stated, with a particularly good call coming from meat packers and processors. Reports indicated that Dalmatian oil was being offered considerably less freely from the source, leading some dealers to state that the present time was a particularly advantageous period for the consumer to fill his needs, since present spot prices could not be maintained very much longer. However, others in the trade maintained that no acute shortage was imminent, basing this statement on the belief that the change in the recent past in the company in charge of production at the source had led to a stabilized output.

Spearmint—The market for this oil remained weak, chiefly by reason of the large production this year. However, a number of informed sources in the trade expected some of the larger buyers to enter the market shortly, and to produce a firmer outlook as a result of their purchases. Spot quotations heard over the past week ranged upward from $5.75 per pound.

Vetiver—Bourbon oil was advanced 10c. per pound over the earlier low-of-the-range price of $18. Haitian was unchanged at a minimum of $14.50, although this price represented very little margin above the replacement cost and could move upward in the immediate future, it was reported. Both types were experiencing a good inquiry for perfume manufacture, it was stated in the trade.

Wormseed—Prices remained firm under the influence of the reduced output of this year's crop. Drought in the producing area was responsible for a decline in yield estimated as high as fifty percent by some trade sources. However, the shortage did not hit the market as hard as it might, as the production of wormseed oil has always been closely controlled and supplies tightly held, it was pointed out in the trade.

Ylang-ylang—A former offer of $18 per pound for No. 1 Bourbon oil was raised to $20 last week, establishing a new minimum. Other quotations on the spot market were steady, and the shipping price for all grades of oil tended to remain unchanged over the week.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl salicylate—The former minimum quotation was dropped 1c. per pound during the past week by one producer. The reduction brought the low-of-the-range price to 74c. per pound, for purchases of 175 pound drum lots. Demand for this aromatic for use in perfumery was reported to be continuing at an active rate, and the producers stated that they expected a continued good inquiry over the coming months.

Eugenol—The second advance in the past thirty days in the low-of-the-range price for this aromatic was made during the past week. One producer raised its price from $2.40 to $2.55 per pound. This quotation was for material of USP specifications. At the same time, the upper edge of the price range for this material was advanced, going to $3.15 from $3. A technical grade was offered from one source at $1.75 per pound and was reported to be experiencing a particularly heavy call at the present time.

Isobutyl acetate—Material was available from 75c. per pound, in purchases of drum lots, and from 78c. per pound when purchased in cans. The perfume and flavor grade of this aromatic was reported in adequate production, and no difficulty was encountered in the trade in filling consumers' requirements.

Isoeugenol—The former minimum price of $3.65 per pound was revoked by the producer offering it, and was replaced with a quotation of $3.75. The revised price, however, was reported as subject to revision at any time, since the situation in regard to production costs for this material did not make possible a stabile price schedule. From other directions, prices up to $4.05 per pound were heard.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Acetylene black prices were up last week, due to the increased cost of raw materials. Chlorinated paraffin also rose in price. Market activity in natural resins showed advances for dammar Singapore No. 1 and Singapore dust, due to scarcity of stocks. On the other side of the ledger, chemically isolated soybean protein was reduced in price. Otherwise, generally moderate interest in prime pigments was noted, with buying of titanium pigments dampened somewhat by recent price revisions. Trade in lead pigments was without feature. Zinc pigments were said to be moving to a better call last week than previously.

Demand was still in front of supply for epoxy resins. It was hoped that newly constructed facilities would ease the shortage. Prices set over a year ago were steady and unchanged. Research and development regarding this relative newcomer to the synthetic resin field continued to play an important role in the expansion of consumer interest. Other synthetic resins were generally unchanged from previous weeks. Polyethylene was still being allocated. Polyvinyl butyral was in a better supply position, although there was still a good bit of room for improvement.

More producers followed along in the general move to increase drum differentials for plasticizers. Demand for phthalates, sebacates, and stearates coasted at a normal pace, with plenty of material on hand to satisfy the needs of consumers. Trade in fillers and extenders was featureless during the week. Prices were reported unchanged for important materials. Demand was given an average classification.

Copal gum was thought steadier than previously as demand continued at a good rate. Although some changes occured in listings for dammar gums, trading was thought active. Shellac prices were unchanged, with bleached bonedry and refined grades thought firmer after buying and selling were adjusted to higher prices of two weeks ago. Suppliers of casein in this country breathed more easily, as the Argentine drought was ended by rain. Material was available for prompt export, as the production season was about to get into full swing.

Price Trends

Advanced

Black, acetylene, 1c. per lb
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, 1½c. per lb.
Gum, Dammar, Singapore No. 1, 1c. per lb.
dust, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Soybean protein, chemically isolated, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
90.23	90.21	90.22	88.44

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—Prices rose October 1, due to the increased cost of raw material; 17c. per pound was currently being charged for bags, at works, in carlots. Less carlots at the shipping point sold at from 22½c. to 26c. per pound, depending upon the quantity purchased. Demand was considered good, and holding at a high level. Supplies were on hand to answer all needs. No further price adjustments were anticipated for the near future.

Black, Carbon—Prices were unchanged during the week. Demand was described as fair, with moderate sales reported. Some high-color blacks were thought in nearly balanced supply, owing to changes in production. Otherwise, supplies were plentiful.

According to a report issued by the Bureau of Mines there was a 3 percent decrease in the August production of contact carbon black below July. Total shipments of carbon black in August decreased 12 percent, and stocks increased by 22,000,000 pounds. Exports in July were 17,000,000 pounds above June. The following figures are in thousands of pounds:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1953.....	99,250	36,914	136,164
July, 1953	98,786	38,177	136,963
August, 1952.....	77,821	44,329	122,150

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1953.....	80 439	33,488	113,927
July, 1953	86,017	41,108	127,125
August, 1952.....	41,108	39,156	115,254

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1953.....	143 911	243,903	387,814
July, 1953	125,100	240,477	365,577
August, 1952.....	136,551	213,217	349,768

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1953.....	*	*	* ....
July, 1953	17,024	25 188	42,212
August, 1952	12,210	19 652	31,682

*Not available.

Blue, Ultramarine—No price changes occurred last week. All types held at previously set listings. Supplies were said to be readily available, with business in general considered about average for this time of year. The same position was reported for other organic pigments.

Chrome Yellow and Orange—2,032 tons of chemically pure material were produced in July, according to the Bureau of Census. This figure represents a decrease of 302 tons under June production, and an increase of 319 tons over the total 1952.

304 tons of molybdated chrome orange were produced in July. This amount compares with 384 tons produced in June, and 217 tons produced in July, 1952.

Dry Colors—Interest was well sustained during the week. Manufacturers reported stocks available for immediate shipment. Good movement of material was noted.

Earth Colors—Schedules continued unchanged. Sales were thought to be at higher levels than last year. Demand held steady for siennas, umbers, and ochres. Consumption was also well sustained for natural and synthetic iron oxides. Plentiful supplies were available, with no shortage of stocks for any particular pigment evident.

Green Pigments—The Bureau of Census reports that 660 tons of chrome green (C.P.) were produced in July, 1953. This figure compares with 545 tons produced in June, and 587 tons manufactured in July, 1952. 1,191 tons of chromium oxide green (C.P.) were made in July, 1,088 tons were manufactured in June, and 382 tons were produced in July, 1952, the report adds.

Lead Pigments—The market continued without any particular feature. Prices were steady and without change. Demand was considered average. Enough material was on hand to immediately supply consumers.

Titanium Dioxide—Producers had no trouble in filling existing orders last week. Demand was considered spotty. One source pointed out that consumer interest had been dampened ever since the recent adjustment in quotations. No further revisions in price were contemplated.

Zinc Pigments—No changes in price were made last week. Demand was said to have returned to normal after the usual summer slump. This situation was true for zinc oxides including lithopone, and for zinc sulphide. Production was kept at a steady pace providing for incoming orders. No shortages were reported.

The Bureau of Census states that 616 tons of yellow zinc chromate (C.P.) were manufactured in July, 1953, 608 tons of the pigment were made in June, and 803 tons were produced in July, 1952.

Synthetic Resins

Epoxy Resins—According to one observer, demand was still ahead of supply. Not enough material was as yet being made to satisfy immediate inquiry. Completion of new facilities in the near future was expected to alleviate the situation to the extent that consumers could get as much as they could use. Prices established in Jaunary, 1952, still held unchanged. Broadening interest was expected for the future, due to rapid-paced research and development.

Ester Gums—Nothing of importance occured on the market. Prices were steady, with supplies readily available to evenpaced consumption.

Maleics—A general increase in demand characterized trade during the week. Consumers were able to get as much as they could use. Little if any pressure was put on production and stocks. Prices remained at previously set levels.

Nitrocellulose—Nothing out of the ordinary occurred in trade during the week. Prices held steady, with supply and demand unchanged.

Phenolics—Call for these resins was said to have appreciably increased during

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

September, after the usual slack season of late summer. Prices remained generally the same, with no indication of change reported. Supplies were plentiful enough to take care of consumer needs. Shell molding processes continued to play a major role in the expansion of interest for phenolics.

Polyethylene—It was noted that, in spite of accelerated production, material was still being doled out on an allocation basis. Is was not definitely known when the situation would improve, although further increases in manufacture were expected to alleviate the tight supply picture.

Polyvinyls — Consumers maintained steady interest over the week. Polyvinyl butyral, although reported in short supply, was thought more readily available to consumers than previously. Stocks were available for delivery this month. Output was expected to further increase in the next few months, thereby further relieving the shortage of reserves. Polyvinyl acetates and chlorides were said to be in good shape supplywise.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate — More producers joined the move to raise drum differentials last week. New prices for some companies were 34c. per pound in tank cars, 36c. per pound in carlots, and 37c. per pound in less carlots, on a delivered basis. Producers felt that they must raise prices in order to cover increased costs of drum packaging.

Dicapryl Phthalate—In a move to increase drum prices which was becoming more and more general in the industry, quotations as high as 35c. per pound in carlots and 36c. per pound for less carlots, delivered. Stocks were readily obtainable. Demand was said to be average.

Dicapryl Sebacate — Supplies were plentiful. Material was moving to a moderate consuming demand, it was said. Quotations underwent no changes during the week.

Diethyl Phthalate—Producers were in an uncertain position regarding this item. Differentials were expected to be adjusted in the next few weeks. Demand was said to be rising after the usual summer slowdown. Reserves were comfortable.

Dimethyl Phthalate—No price changes occurred during the week. The industry was still unsure concerning advances in drum differentials. Demand was considered slightly above average, as the effects of the summer slack period wore off. Output was judged sufficient enough to take care of incoming orders.

Dioctyl Adipate—A range in quotations still existed, as all producers did not meet the advance in differentials begun three weeks ago. New schedules were expected soon. Plentiful supplies moved to a slightly increased buying interest.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—No prices changes were made last week. Demand and supply were considered normal.

Blanc Fixe—Material was moving to a steady volume of inquiry during the week. No price changes took place. Supplies were sufficient enough to keep up with all incoming call.

Calcium Carbonate—Chalk and whiting prices were without change. Good call was noted for most grades. Supplies were such the customers could get all they needed.

Magnesium Silicate—All grades of talc were moving to a well sustained consumption. Supplies were sufficient to take care of all inquiry. Quotations were steady and unchanged over the week.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The market was thought very steady. No changes in price took place. Listings for some types, effective three weeks ago, had little or no effect on the well paced demand, according to one source. The undertone for copals, as well as other types of gum, was considered steadier last week than previously. Continued active consumer interest was noted, as well as firmness of the supply position.

Dammar Gum—The low side price of Singapore No. 1 rose 1c. Material moved steadily at 38c. to 39c. per pound during the week. Singapore dust also showed a gain on the inside price, as it was sold at from 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Supplies were judged tight, due to the fact that harvest of other materials in producing countries had delayed the collection of gum. Other dammars held without change. Consuming interest was steady.

Shellac—The primary market for orange grades was easier last week. Some observers felt that this situation might reflect soon in domestic prices. Otherwise, present orange grade prices held at old levels. Bleached bonedry prices, based upon Calcutta incoming inventory listings of 90 days ago, were considered firm. No further movement up or down was expected until it was known whether coming Calcutta prices would be adjusted. Demand continued good, especially from the floor wax industry.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—What might have been a drought of serious consequences in the Argentine has been alleviated by substantial rainfall, it was reported. Most sources felt that there would now be plenty of material available for export to this country. Lactic casein was available at from 19c. to 21½c. per pound in Argentina, with Italy reported paying the latter price. No changes were reported in duty paid listings of 24c. to 26c. in this country. New Zealand offerings were substantially larger than previously, with casein being imported here at around 25c. Domestic production continued with the aid of the government price support program. There was some indication of distress selling, but such spot sales were thought to be at a minimum. Consuming mills were said to be holding off, having bought at earlier, more attractive listings.

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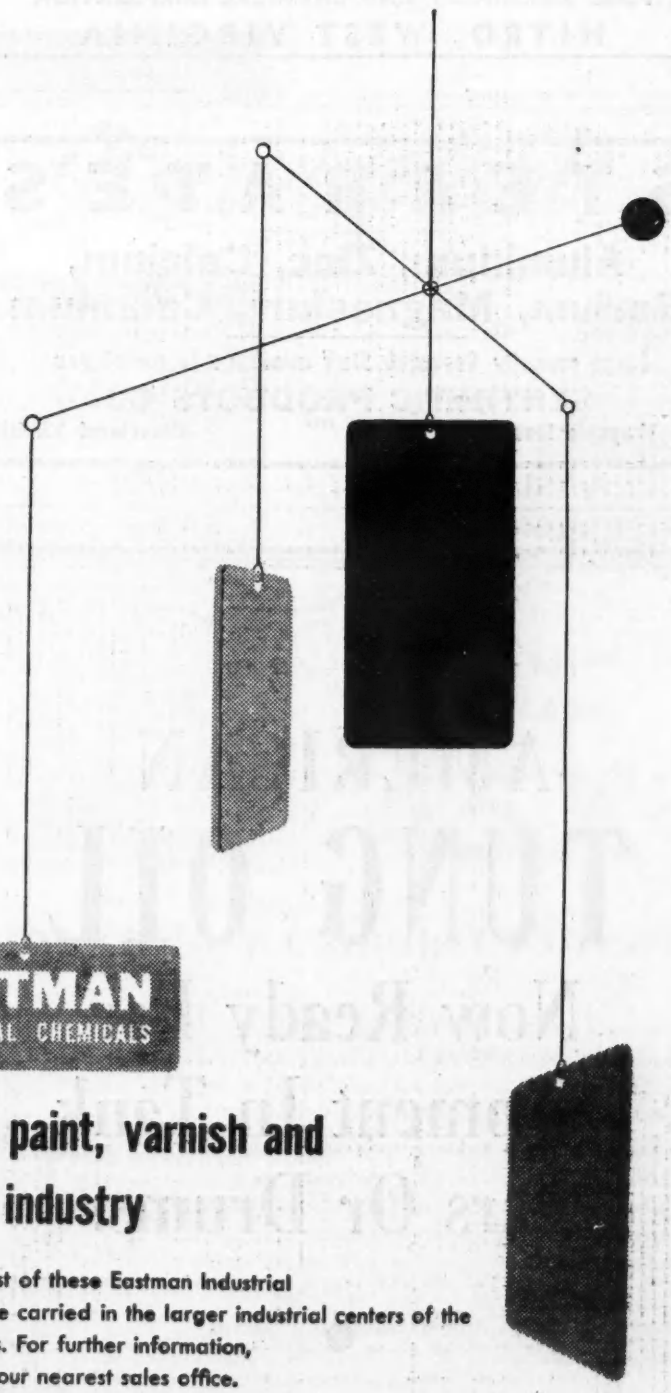

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Domestic customers were expected to re-enter the market soon, as their stocks were depleted.

Chlorinated Paraffin—42 percent material increased 1½c. per pound on carlot and less carlot prices effective October 1. New prices were 15½c. per pound in drums, carlot, delivered, with 16½c. per pound being the price for less carlot, same basis.

Lead Stearate—Prices were firm and unchanged. Generally, the market situation remained the same. Production was adequate enough to supply immediate needs.

Petroleum Putty Oil—The market situation continued unvarying for this specialized product. Customer interest went on without change. Material moved at a steady pace, and was readily available. There were no price changes.

Soybean Protein—The chemically isolated type was reduced in price ½c. per pound. New prices were 23c. per pound in 40,000 to 60,000 pound lots, 23¼c. for 20,000 to 40,000 pound lots, and 23½c. for 100 to 20,000 pound lots. All prices are on a delivered basis.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information comparing July and June consumption and stocks is related to the softwood plywood industry and comes from Bureau of Census figures. The table is expressed in pounds, on a dry basis.

	Consumption June	July
Casein glues	[1]	223.000
Soybean glues	6.371.000	5.202.000
Urea resin glues	403.000	355.000
Phenolic resin glues	2.862.000	2.471.000
Other glues	[1]948.000	545.000
Totals	10.584.000	8.796.000
	Stocks June	July
Casein glues	[1]	159.000
Soybean glues	2.700.000	3.083.000
Urea resin glues	321.000	229.000
Phenolic resin glues	1.330.000	1.437.000
Other glues	[1]4.87.000	243.000
Totals	4.838.000	5.920.000

[1] Casein combined with "Other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Naval Stores

Dipentene—August production amounted to 2,020 barrels of 50 gallons each. This figure represents a decrease of 900 barrels under July output, and a decrease of 960 barrels under totals for August, 1952, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Total production of dipentene oil for the period between April 1 and August 31 was 13,420 barrels, or a decrease of 900 barrels below figures for the corresponding period in 1952.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
F		...	...	...	$7.60
G	$7.65	...	...	...	...
K	...	...	...	$7 63§	7.75
M	...	...	...	...	7.75
N	7.65	...	...	...	...
WG	7.80§	...	...	7.72§	...
WW	7.82§	...	...	7.80	...
Bags—					
K	7.50	...	...	...	...
N	7.54	...	$7.58	7.58	7.60
WG	...	$7.80	...	7.59	...
WW	7.71§	7 90	...	...	7.70

Tankcars (for week ended October 2)—N $7.15-$7.37, WG $7.25; 994*.

Sales, USDA
1.127* 770* 1‡ 757* 377*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N $8 65, WG $8.75, WW $8.80.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.51†	.5125†	.512†§	.5705†	.51†
Sales	6.000¶	6.000¶	20.500¶	16.000¶	8.000¶

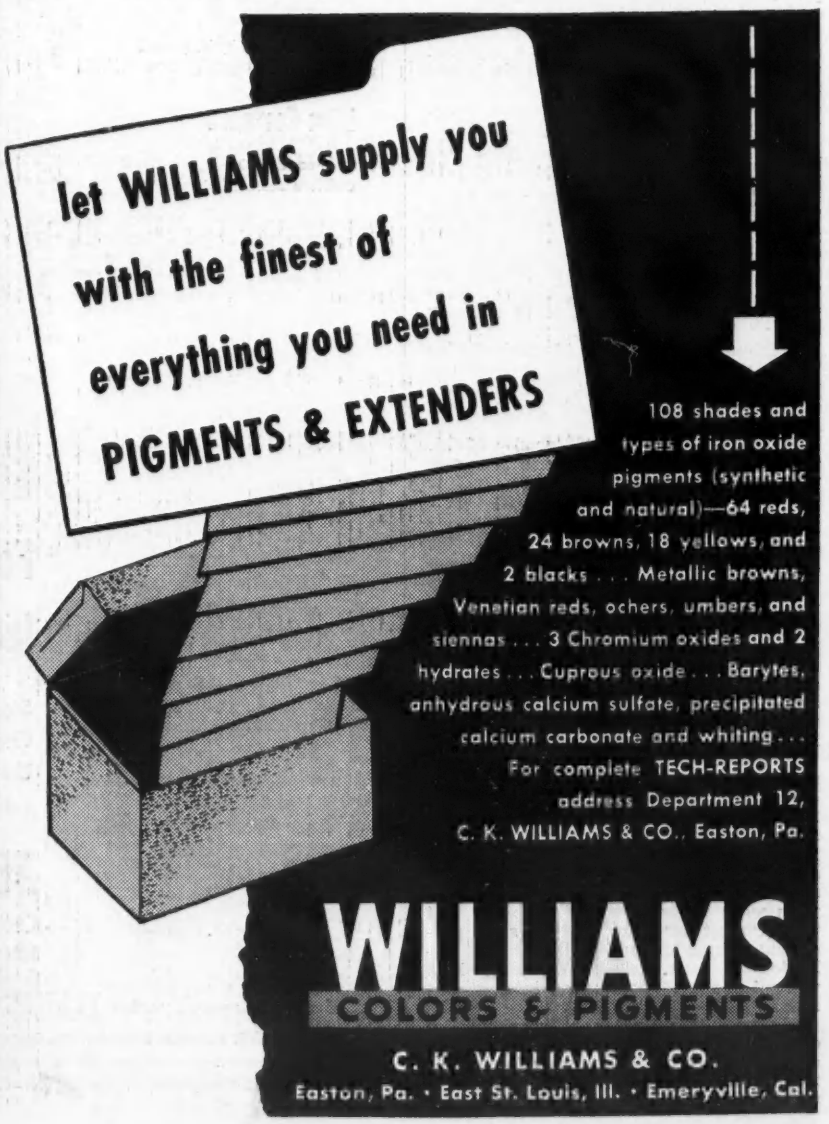
New York, Friday, per gal 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Gen'l Mills Unit Moves To Kankakee, Ill., Today

The chemical products sales department of the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., moves from Minneapolis, Minn., to Kankakee, Ill., today. Manager of Kankakee operations is W. B. Brown, while Abner C. Hopkins, jr., is director of chemical sales. Mr. Hopkins will be assisted by M. S. Herban, S. J. Murphy and W S. Mitchell, who have been appointed managers of technical sales and service for eastern, central and western districts respectively.

The purchase of all raw materials will be handled at the new office, under the direction of L. C. Young. Inquiries relating to the sale of chemical products, however, it was pointed out, should continue to be directed to chemical division sales representatives who maintain offices in all principal cities. Sales of refined soybean oil and soybean oil meal products, produced at the company's plants in Belmond, Ia., and Rossford, Ohio, will continue to be handled by the Minneapolis headquarters office.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Minnesota Mining Planning Granule Facilities Increase

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has announced plans for a $1,500,000 expansion of its roofing granule manufacturing facilities at Wausau, Wisc. The project calls for installation of crushing equipment at the quarry north of Wausau and for modernization and expansion of its granule coloring plant within the city.

G. W. Swenson, vice-president in charge of the roofing granule division, said the new facilities would increase granule production of the Wausau plant by one-third. The company also operates quarries and roofing granule plants at Little Rock, Ark., and Corona, Calif., and has applied for permission to establish another plant in Somerset County, N.J. Work on the new facilities will get underway immediately, Mr. Swenson said, with completion due about June 1, 1954.

Polymer Caulking Item Brought Out by Woolsey

C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company, New York, has brought out new highly resistant, durable caulking compounds based on "Thiokol" liquid polymer—a product of Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J.

Major ingredient of Woolsey's new "Caw-King" is the "Thiokol" liquid polymer, a solventless liquid which sets to a tough and resilient rubber at room temperature. The "Caw-King" compounds are of two general types—one for "gunning" and the other for "knifing" application. Each comes in two-compartmented containers providing the mix compound and the activator.

Obituaries

Charles Waggaman Berl

Charles Waggaman Berl, market survey manager of the sales research division of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died October 7 in Lewes, Del. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Berl joined Hercules in 1937 as a member of the sales staff of the Virginia cellulose department. In 1942 he was named market survey manager of Hercules' advertising department, which was transferred to the sales research department in September of this year.

Mr. Berle was on leave of absence from Hercules from 1949 to 1950 and during that time served as assistant to the chief, chemical unit, Office of Special Representatives of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris.

Edwin J. Cohn

Dr. Edwin J. Cohn, noted blood scientist, died October 1 in Cambridge, Mass. He was sixty years old. Dr. Cohn was responsible for the development of gamma globulin, serum albumin, liver extract and other important blood fractions. At the time of his death, he was director of the Harvard University Laboratory of Physical Chemistry Related to Medicine and Public Health, a post he had held since 1935.

Dr. Cohn discovered liver extract during the 1920's. With a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, he set up a blood laboratory at Harvard in the 1930's. His first work there was with the proteins of the blood. His experiments led him to a formula for isolating proteins in alcohol and water, which was in turn the basis for his later fractionation of blood. Later his research was responsible for the isolation of more than eighty protein components of whole blood, about sixty of which are found in plasma.

Maurice A. Frohock

Maurice A. Frohock, retired vice-president, sales manager and member of the board of directors of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., died October 4 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was seventy-three years old.

Mr. Frohock went to Mallinckrodt in 1910 as an industrial engineer and joined the company the following year. He was made an officer of the company in 1925 when he was named assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. After serving as methods supervisor and office manager, he was made sales manager in 1935. Mr. Frohock was vice-president from 1941 until his retirement two years later.

George H. Tomlinson

George H. Tomlinson, retired eastern sales manager of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., died October 6 in Delray Beach, Fla. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Tomlinson had been associated with Archer-Daniels-Midland from 1912 until his retirement in 1942. He was treasurer of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association from 1921 until 1925.

Hartley R. Knowles, retired assistant general manager of the marketing department of Imperial Oil, Ltd., died October 6 in Toronto. He was sixty-eight years old.

George Heyden Rider, retired head of Chemicolloid Laboratory, New York, died in Fort Pierce, Fla., October 4. He was forty-nine years old.

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, a former member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York, died October 3 in Denver, Colo. She was eighty-one years old. Dr. Sabin was noted for her studies in tuberculosis, lymphatics, and the red and white blood corpuscles.

James S. Treolar, retired head of the traffic department of American Sugar Refinery Company, New York, died in Lynbrook, N. J., October 4. He was eighty-nine years old.

Hilson H. Whyte, former vice-president of the old H. K. Mulford Company, died in Philadelphia, October 5. He was eighty years old.

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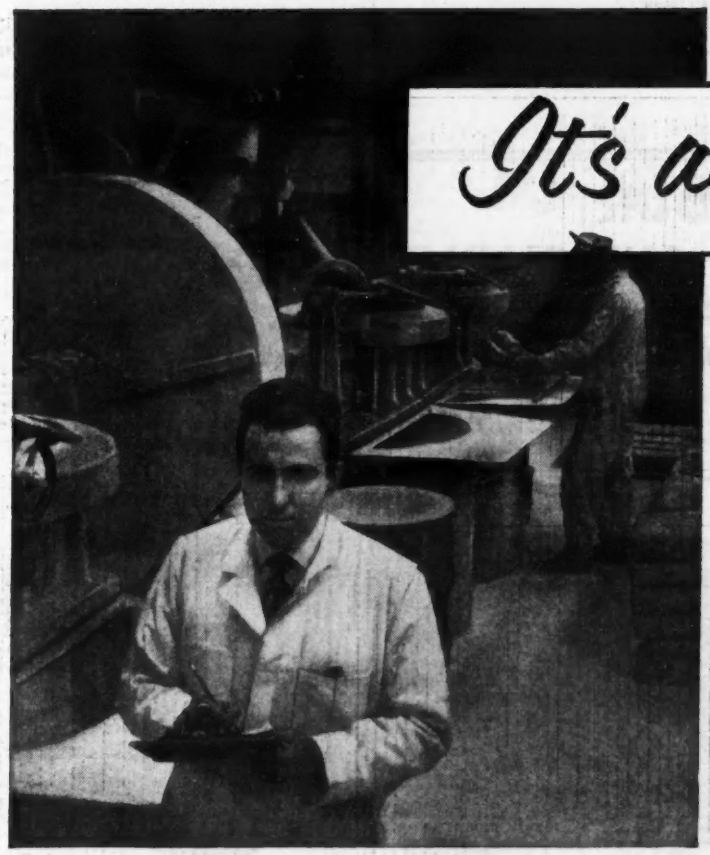

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L.C. Green, Guignon & Green President Since 1930, Retires

Completing nearly twenty-four years of service to the naval stores industry as president of Guignon & Green, Inc., New York, Lawrence C. Green has announced his retirement from the firm he organized with Charles F. Guignon in 1930. In forming Guignon & Green, Mr. Guignon and Mr. Green took over the New York office of Columbia Naval Stores Company and Gillican-Chipley Sales Company, together with their employees. Key personnel remained unchanged throughout the years, with the addition of Peter J. Palos, formerly of J. A. Casey Company.

Mr. Green began his business career in 1905 as cashier and bookkeeper with the Naval Stores Export Company, Pensacola, Fla. The following year he joined Patterson Export Comoany, Savannah, Ga., as manager. In 1909 he went back to Pensacola, and became associated with the American National Bank of Pensacola. From 1911 to 1917 he was secretary and treasurer of Patterson Brokerage Company, Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Green joined Columbia Naval Stores Comoany in 1917 as assistant manager of its New York office, and, in 1920, became manager, a post he held until forming his own concern ten years later.

New officers of Guignon & Green, Inc., will be Mr. Guignon, president; Frank T. Christie, vice-president; Mr. Palos, secretary, and Gustav S. Swanson, treasurer.

Barry to Join Clark Co.

David T. Barry, former paint brush sales manager for the Rubberset Company, Newark, N.J., has been named general sales manager of the Robert H. Clark Company, Beverly Hills, Calif. Mr. Barry will take over his new post about October 15. Clark company is a manufacturer of tools and housewares.

Plastics Data Offered by Bakelite

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has published a 20-page booklet presenting information about the properties, test values, molding technics and applications of Bakelite phenolic plastics. The illustrated booklet offers data about the five types of Bakelite phenolic molding plastics:—General purpose, improved impact, heat-resistant, low-loss electrical and special purpose. The booklet also has a property data table which lists the values of each type of phenolic when subjected to twenty-four mechanical, electrical and miscellaneous tests. Copies of the booklet, M-1, may be obtained by writing Bakelite at 300 Madison avenue, New York 17.

GE Silicone Products Unit Has 2 New Sales Districts

New sales districts have been established by the General Electric Company's silicone products department in the east and midwest. Robert J. Baumann, sales manager for the department, announced that the districts would be headquartered in New York and Cleveland, Ohio, respectively.

Albert L. Baldock has been appointed manager of the eastern sales district, with offices at 570 Lexington avenue, New York. The midwestern sales district will be managed by Constantine L. Chase, whose headquarters will be at 1105 Chester avenue, Cleveland.

Mr. Baldock joined General Electric in 1947 as a member of the advanced scientific training program and shifted silicone sales headquarters in Waterford, N. Y., in 1948. Mr. Chase joined General Electric in 1947 as a member of the scientific training program and was transferred to Pittsfield in 1948, where he has held various posts preceding his present appointment.

N.Y. Paint Club Shows Film

A motion picture film of its June outing at Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., featured the first fall meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held October 8 at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Trade Briefs

Rinshed-Mason Company has appointed Clyde R. Anderson director of personnel and industrial relations.

Flek Corporation, Los Angeles, has announced the appointment of Clint Booth, as general sales manager.

Phelan-Faust Paint Manufacturing Company has remodeled and re-equipped the research and development laboratory in its St. Louis, Mo., plant.

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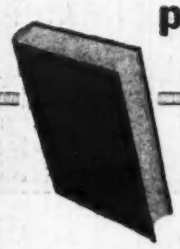

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Sulphur Purchase Funds Are Authorized for Greece

The Foreign Operations Administration has authorized the expenditure of $650,000 of FOA funds by Greece for the purchase of sulphur from the United States. The procurement authorization number is 40-6406-00-4205 and the contracting period expires February 28, 1954. Delivery must be made by October 31, 1954.

FOA has also authorized the expenditure of $120,000 of its funds by Austria for the purchase of copper and copper products between now and March 31, 1954, for delivery by June 30, 1954; and the expenditure of $200,000 by Norway for purchase of tinplate, terneplate and tinmill blackplate. The contracting period extends to February 28, 1954, and the delivery date to February 28, 1955. Purchases are limited to the United States and possessions.

Maas & Waldstein Develops New Synthetic Baking Finish

Maas & Waldstein Company, Newark, N. J., has developed a new synthetic baking type finish which is said to offer a combination of exceptional clarity and very high chemical resistance. Almost water white in color, it is, according to the maker, specifically formulated to provide a high degree of surface protection for silver, brass, nickel and other metals, without detracting from their natural color and luster.

In addition to its high chemical stability, the new finish, known as "Durachem," is claimed to be non-yellowing even after prolonged exposure to sunlight or high temperatures and is also said to have good resistance to the effects of salt spray and perspiration. Technical information and test samples of "Durachem" are available on request to Maas & Waldstein Company, 2130 McCarter highway, Newark 4, N. J.

Oil, Gas Lands Offered In Montana, New Mexico

The Bureau of Land Management will open bids October 21 on leasing of about forty acres of Montana land for oil and gas development. The land is within the known geologic structure of the Whitlash Field in Liberty County.

On October 28, the bureau will open bids on leasing about 1,240 acres of New Mexican land for oil and gas development. This land is located in the known geologic structure of the North Sugart Field, approximately thirty-five miles from Artesia, in Eddy County. The land will be offered in three parcels of 160 acres, 440 acres, and 640 acres. The bids on the two land offerings must be submitted to the director of the bureau on or before 1 PM of the date of the opening.

BDSA Administrator's Post

—Continued from page 3

H. J. Wallace, on leave from the National Tube Division of United States Steel Corporation, was appointed assistant administrator of BDSA; Kenneth J. Burns, of Inland Steel Company, was named to succeed Mr. Wallace as director of the iron and steel division, and Lothair Teetor, of Perfect Circle Corporation, was appointed to the post of special consultant.

Mr. Wallace succeeds Samuel A. Crabtree, who has returned to his position as assistant general manager of sales of the Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Selection of Mr. Honeywell as administrator followed within one week the formal establishment of the agency to take over the functions of the National Production Authority and to consolidate certain other activities of the Department of Commerce so as to provide a focal point for effective cooperation between government and business.

Prior to his going on the government payroll with the incoming administration, Mr. Honeywell's business experience included managing the business side of a rural newspaper, owning and operating a wholesale plumbing and heating supplies establishment, department manager of a Hawiian iron company, president of a Hawaiian transport company, and owner of a dairy and beef enterprise in South Carolina.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the active demand for crude soybean oil by refiners for prompt and balance of the year delivery, as a result of the bullish soybean crop report. Crude cottonseed oil was stronger and up fractionally. Corn oil also was firmer and higher, while peanut oil was easier, declining one cent per pound.

Coconut oil was lower on the Pacific coast, while fractionally higher at New York for immediate delivery. Copra was weaker, dropping $10 per ton. Palm kernel was firmer with the increased cost of replacements.

Improved demand for tallow and greases stiffened this market and prices were raised slightly. Trading was fairly active, especially for the lower grades. Large users also absorbed moderate quantities at the advance. Export business was reported light.

Drying oils were inactive, except tung oil which was in good demand at lower levels. This market, however, closed steadier due to withdrawal of selling pressure for prompt delivery. Linseed oil was easier and off fractionally, reflecting lower flaxseed. Oiticica oil continued unsettled and was off fractionally. Trading was reported fairly active for forward delivery at the lower level. Crushers reduced all grades of castor oil one cent per pound. Brazilian No. 1 castor also was unsettled and ¼ cent lower.

Trading in oilmeals was reported light, and confined to prompt requirements. Soybean meal dropped $2 per ton during the week, but became steadier with the firmness of beans. Cottonseed and linseed meals were quotably unchanged and well held.

Consumers interest in carnauba wax was at low ebb. Prices were more or less nominal and it was intimated that quotations could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Beeswax was unchanged and steady as was ouricury.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, 1¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, N. Y., ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb
Palm kernel, ½c per lb.
Soybean, crude, 1⅛c. per lb.
ref., 1⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 2/10c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Oil, castor, dehydrated, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, tech., 1c. per lb.
Braz., No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed, 2/10c per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, 1c per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 1c per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1952
92.50	92.68	91.89	113.55

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Crushers reduced all grades 1c. per pound. Bodied was lower at 25.1c. per pound, tankcars; unbodied, 23.6c.; No. 1, 20c. and No. 3, tech, 19¾c., same basis. Brazilian No. 1 also declined to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude oil for immediate shipment from the Pacific coast was lower and offered at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. first half November, 15c. and second half 14¾c., November at same basis. Tankcars, at New York were higher at 17¼c. per pound, for nearby delivery, and 17c. October.

Copra—Shipments were easier and quoted at $195 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, off $7.50 per ton.

Corn—Crude was higher with cottonseed oil. Tankcars were sold at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was moved at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was firmer last week, reflecting the advance of crude soybean and cottonseed oils. Trading was mixed, chiefly local, though there was evidence of some hedging in futures against purchases of crude, the first in a long time. Prices scored moderate gains and made new highs for this move. Reports were current that CCC has sold cottonseed oil for export to India and Mexico and was negotiating for sales to East Germany. Details were lacking. The government cotton crop report was construed as bearish, but had little effect on the oil market. Cotton crop as of October 1 was forecast at 15,596,000 bales, compared with 1952 production of 15,136,000 bales and 1942-51 average of 12,215,000 bales.

Crude cottonseed was higher, with sales and bid at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the southeast and Valley and 13c. and bid in Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	16	15.70	15.35	15.85@15.98
December	99	15.69	15.25	15.64S
January	1	15.40	15.40	15.60 Nom.
March	55	15.48	15.00	15.43@15.48
May	25	15.40	15.00	15.34@15.42
July	6	15.05	15.00	15.04@15.10
September	2	14.70	14.70	14.00B

Total sales, 204 contracts.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil at 12¼c., Decatur, prompt shipment. Fair demand for cottonseed meal at government floor prices. Mills not yet processing soy beans in this section. Active demand for hulls. Light offers held at $15.50 per ton, bulk, Memphis.

Linseed—Consuming demand continued limited to small lots for fill-in requirements. Market was lower, reflecting the easier tone of flaxseed. Raw oil was reduced 2/10c. to 15.8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 17.05c. New York basis. With trading slow, asking prices could have been shaded slightly for carlot business. Withdrawals against former contracts continued to move in fair to good volume.

Flaxseed production as of October 1 was estimated at 39,011,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture against 31,000,000 bushels produced in 1952 and 10-year average of 38,000,000 bushels. Yield per acre was 8.9 bushels compared with 9.4 bushels in 1952 and 10-year average of 9.3 bushels.

Minneapolis—Major crushers cut the asking price of raw linseed oil 2/10ths of a cent a pound early last week to conform with the schedule of smaller sellers. Raw oil was quoted at 15.8c. a pound in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Warehouse basing price was 16c. a pound. Buyers' price ideas, however, were still several points under what crushers were asking. Actual bookings remained light as buyers held to a hand-to-mouth buying policy even though balances of many users were getting low. Larger buyers showed the greatest resistance and sales were for nearby replenishments by smaller trade. Shipping directions held steady with recent weeks, but were under those of a year ago.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	6,300,000	9,960,000
Since Sept. 1	36,600,000	50,460,000

Flaxseed—Seed market was unsettled and lower. Trading was less active for immediate delivery.

Minneapolis—Flaxseed prices weakened last week. Crushers, having purchased 2,285,000 bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation flaxseed (and pretty well cleaning up the agency's stocks on hand) appeared to be well satisfied with what they have purchased to date. They're still willing to take on more flaxseed—but not at such prices they have been forced to pay. In the meantime, they were content to toll-crush government flax—selling the linseed oil back to the government and selling the meal on the market or storing it.

Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis last week (much of it CCC stuff sold to crushers) totaled 829 cars as against 930 cars the preceding week and 716 cars a year ago. Actual purchases in the spot cash market amounted to 50 cars and 3,200 bushels in broken lots. To-arrive bookings totaled 105 cars and in excess of 311,000 bushels in varied broken lots. No. 1 cash flaxseed sold at $3.90 a bushel at the outset of the week but, at times, was as much as 5c. a bushel lower late in the week. Shipments of seed from Minneapolis totaled 265 cars the past week as against 191 cars the previous week and 129 cars in the same week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	1,363,350	1,217,700	249,950	227,250
Since Sept. 1	6,883,100	6,616,700	988,450	761,050

Oiticica—This market continued unsettled and declined fractionally. Tankcars were lower at 19¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was more active for November delivery with sales reported at 19c. per pound, tankcars. Drums ranged from 20¾c. to 21½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Trading was reported quiet. Prices were slightly lower but steady, rang-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

g from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, depending upon quality and quantity. Shipments f edible oil from Spain were still prohibited by the government.

Palm—Small lot buying was noted for nmediate requirements. Clarified oil was nchanged at 12c. to 12½c. per pound, rums, spot as to quantity and tankcars t 10½c. per pound, New York, prompt elivery.

Palm Kernel — Higher replacement osts stiffened this market and quotations ere up fractionally. Tankcars were uoted at 15¼c. per pound, in bond, New ork basis.

Peanut — Prices dropped drastically ue to increased offerings and slow emand. Crude was nominal at 21¾c. er pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, following ales at 22c. for immediate shipment and t 20c. for October. Interest in refined oil as quiet. Tankcars were lower at 25¾c. er pound, New York basis.

Marketing quota of 673,785 tons of 1954-rop peanuts and a national allotment of ,610,000 acres for picking and threshing as been announced by the Agriculture Department, and compares with a quota f 663,000 tons and an allotment of 1,673,-81 acres determined for the 1953 crop.

Peanut producers will vote on December 5, 1953, in a referendum on marketing uotas for the 1954, 1955 and 1956 crops. A referendum and a two-thirds favorable ote are required this year in order to ontinue quotas in effect. Existing legislaion provides that with quotas in effect he price of peanuts will be supported at 0 percent of parity in 1954, and between 5 and 90 percent of parity in 1955 and 956. If quotas are voted down, the support will be 50 percent of parity to cooperators.

Rapeseed—Demand was fairly active for November forward delivery, and sales ook place at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Prompt delivery was unchanged at 17c. per pound, same basis.

Soybean—Heavy buying of crude by reiners due to the bullish soybean crop eport. Crude oil sold up to 13½c. per ound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, October elivery at the close; 12⅜c., November; 2¼c., December, and 12c. for January-March. Refined salad was higher and uoted at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean crop as of October 1 was forecast at 259,983,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture compared with 280,-000,000 bushels September 1; 292,000,000 bushels 1952 production and 10-year average of 220,000,000 bushels. The yield per acre was 18.1 bushels against 20.7 bushels last year and 19.7 bushels the 10-year average.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
October	9	13.07	12.30	12.95B
December	82	12.25	11.45	12.14@12.15
March	22	11 90	11.24	11.80@11.90
May	18	11 73	11.07	11 65@11.70

Total sales, 131 contracts.

Tung — Market rallied and became firmer, after declining to 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Trading was active at this level. Offerings prices were lifted to 26c., depending upon seller. November forward was quoted at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, same basis. Drums ranged from 27½c. to 29c. per pound, as to quantity and delivery.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Increased demand strengthened this market and quotations were lifted ⅛c. per pound. The bulk of trading was for domestic account, with exporters showing moderate interest. Yellow grease sold at 3¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house was quoted at 3½c. and brown, 2¾c., same basis. Non-all fat choice white grease was scarce and nominal at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. All hog fat was reported easier, with last sales reported at 10¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market was firmer and cash lard was advanced to 17¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Scarcity of supplies continued to feature this market, though buying interest was reported less active. The market was unchanged and merely nominal at 19c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine also was scarce and nominal at 13¾c. per pound, barrels.

Tallow—Trading was fairly active at an increase of ⅛c. per pound. Most of the

Margarine Output: August

Margarine production totaled 96,053.000 pounds in August compared with 89,-753,000 pounds in July, according to the Census Bureau.

Production and Producers' Shipments and Stocks of Margarine

	Uncolored August	*Colored August
Stocks, beginning of mo.[1]	1,444,000	15,290.000
Production	4,568,000	91,485,000
Shipments	4,565,000	94,413,000
Stocks, end of mo.[1]	1,447,000	12,362,000
Production by type of package[2]—		
One pound		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	653,000	[3]86,781,000
Bags (plastic)	801,000	.....
Bulk—		
Pats or chips	.....	1,223,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	3,115,000	3,426,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of August were 23,366,000 pounds and 18,372,000 pounds, respectively.

[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[3] Includes small quantity of less than one-pound packages.

Production of Margarine: Monthly and Annual Totals

	Uncolored	Colored
1953—8 mos (Jan.-Aug.)	44,087,000	782,215,000
1952—8 mos. (Jan.-Aug.)	*94,654,000	*714,308,000
1952 annual production	129,726,000	1,156,249,000
1951 annual production	211,662,000	829,056,000
1950 annual production	437,402,000	499,643,000

*Revised.

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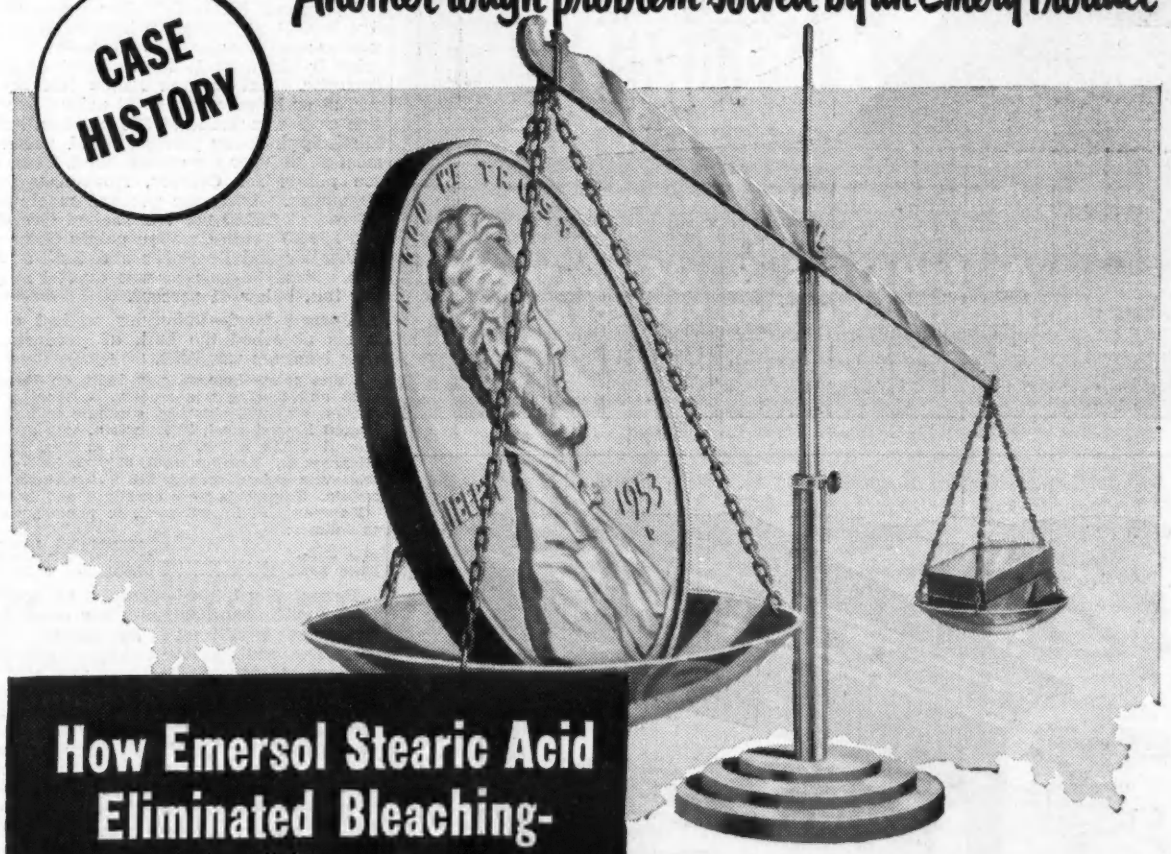

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In this actual case, the exceptional *color-stability* of Emersol 132 resisted the darkening that normally occurred during high-temperature esterification. Not only was the cost of bleaching eliminated (labor and materials), but the yield of finished product increased by the amount normally trapped in the discarded filter cake.

The outstanding stability of Emersol Stearic Acids can mean as much to you. Even where color is not of primary importance, their superior resistance to rancidity and to oxidation are extra benefits that make any product *more salable*. Since they cost no more than ordinary grades, it will *pay you* to use Emersol Stearic Acids—available in all grades to suit your specific need. Next time...everytime...buy Emersol Stearic Acids.

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demand emanated from domestic users, with soapers participating. Export business was reported light. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¾c.; special, 4½c., and No. 1, 3⅞c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was restricted to an occasional lot for shipment. Tanked oil was quoted at 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York for prompt shipment. Spot stocks were held at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined—Buying interest was slow and confined to actual needs. Light pressed was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, but could have been shaded on firm bids. Trading in crude menhaden oil continued inactive and quotations were merely nominal at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coast.

Fatty Acids

Consuming demand was spotty, and confined to actual needs. Oleic and stearic and tallow acids were unchanged and steady, reflecting the improved tone of tallow. Vegetable fatty acids were well held at prevailing quotations. Linseed were easier, declining fractionally with linseed oil.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—CCC has announced that it will not reduce prices on government-owned stocks of cottonseed meal prior to January 1, 1954. Most of the domestic meal in free hands has been sold at or below government prices. Loose slab cake was traded at $50 per ton, bulk Mississippi Valley points and 41 percent meal at $57 per ton sacked West Tennessee points for October, November and December. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $58.50 per ton, sacked Georgia and $59.50 South Carolina points October, November and December and bulk at $3 less. Meal 36 percent was quoted at $5 per ton, below 41 percent.

Linseed Meal—Deliveries against contracts absorbed the bulk of production. New business was light.

Minneapolis.—Demand was light on linseed meal and trading was modest. Current production was well absorbed, crushers said. Extracted linseed meal, 36% protein, was quoted around $59.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32% to 34% protein, was priced around $64 a ton, bulk, in carlots. Shipments were excellent and heavy.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	11,160,000	12,900,000
Since Sept. 1	60,840,000	70,660,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Supply of peanut feed meal in the Southeast was somewhat larger, but is still not in burdensome supply. Demand continued slow. Forty-five percent old process meal was available at $66 per ton sacked Georgia points, and solvent at $62 per ton Alabama points, October shipment. If rains continue throughout the peanut belt, there is a possibility that more peanuts will be crushed during the next few months.

Soybean Meal—Continued steady market in soybeans, along with fairly good export demand, tended to hold meal prices at the decline of $2 per ton. Demand was still only fair and for nearby shipment. Forty-four percent meal was offered at $57 per ton, bulk October, $58.50 November-December, basis Decatur, and southeastern production at $62.50, West Tennessee and $64 Mississippi Valley points, October shipment. Although prices are considerably lower than last year, buyers are still purchasing on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Waxes

Beeswax — Moderate demand was reported for crude and refined grades. Crude was steadier, with sales of African on the basis of 47c. to 48c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Refined grades were well held at former prices.

Carnauba—With both buyers and sellers marking time, the market was an entirely nominal affair. Asking prices it was intimated could be shaded for tonnage lots. Consumers, however, continued to take small lots for immediate needs. Stocks on spot were reported limited. No. 3 crude was unsettled and nominal at $1.01 to $1.03 per pound and refined at $1.04 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yellow, No. 1 was unchanged at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, same basis.

Japan—This market was firm, reflecting flood damage in producing areas in Japan. Prices were maintained at 22c. to 23c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—Trading was light. Refined was unchanged and firm at 80c. to 82c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Norwegian Whaling Activity To Increase Next Season

Norway will have nine of the eighteen expeditions that will engage in pelagic whaling when the Antarctic season opens on January 2, 1954, according to George J. Dietz, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Oslo. In addition, probably one shore station will operate. The prospect of better prices for whale oil probably is the major reason for greater participation again by the Norwegians. In the 1953 season there were but sixteen expeditions of which seven were Norwegian. Nineteen expeditions operated in 1952, of which ten were from Norway.

An agreement, signed by all companies except the single Soviet firm, has been made to reduce the number of whale catchers from 230 in 1953 to 210 in 1954. Half of these—or 105—will be Norwegian-owned. This reduction in whale catchers is not likely to effect any reduction in total output of whale oil, tending only to prolong the season. However, it may contribute to more efficient operations.

Prospects for the whale oil market have reportedly improved somewhat. The average price obtained last season was £71.5 per metric ton ($184 per short ton). The market in August was firm and prices slightly higher have been indicated recently. The whale oil prices have a tendency to follow the copra prices, and the latest copra quotation in London was reported at £82 per metric ton ($208) compared with £62 ($157) a year earlier.

The whaling companies in Norway have agreed again to market through a sales committee their whale and sperm oils from the 1953-54 whale catch in the Antarctic. The committee, already named, consists of seven members elected by the various whaling companies.

Celanese Appoints Four

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced the appointment of Frank W. Turner as sales service engineer of the Marco products department of the plastics division and the appointments of Raymond A. Gobeil, Joseph A. Berg and Harold K. Haviland to positions in the Summit Research Laboratories. Mr. Gobeil has been named head of the physical testing laboratory, Mr. Berg has become head of personnel administration, and Mr. Haviland has been appointed associate head of the technical information section.

Cotton Oil Funds to Turkey

Turkey has been granted an authorization to purchase with federal funds $1,704,000 dollars worth of bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, the Foreign Operations Administration announced last week. Purchases are limited to United States and possessions. The authorization number is 00-0508-00-4014.

Trade Briefs

Aled P. Davies has been named a consultant to the president of Commodity Credit Corporation.

Jacroy Canada, Ltd., has completed arrangements to occupy a newly-erected plant in Toronto.

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Armour Research Reports On New Technic for Drying

A new technic for rapid drying of protective and decorative coatings of inks, paints, and varnishes has been developed by Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology in a project sponsored by the Meyercord Company, Chicago. The process called "Chem-Dry," shortens the drying time on coated products from twenty-four hours to from two to twenty seconds, it was explained.

The new method was unveiled recently in a pilot plant preview at the foundation's chemistry and chemical engineering building, Chicago. Leonard H. Knopf, president of Meyercord, said the "Chem-Dry" process is now available to industry. He added that each industry would require engineering and production technics especially designed for its own operations. The process hardens coatings of drying oils and resins in a few seconds without the use of heat. It is based on a chemical reaction between the applied coatings and sulphur dichloride vapor instead of the commonly accepted polymerization or oxidation.

Peanut Marketing Quota For '54 Fixed by USDA

A marketing quota of 673,785 tons of 1954 peanut crop and a national allotment of 1,610,000 acres for picking and threshing, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. This is the minimum marketing quota and acreage allotment permitted under existing legislation, and compares with a quota of 663,000 tons and an allotment of 1,678,481 acres for the 1953 crop. Growers will vote December 15 in a referendum on marketing quotas for the 1954, 1955 and 1956 crops. Quotas have been in effect since 1949.

Existing legislation provides that with quotas in effect, the price of peanuts will be supported at 90 percent of parity in 1954, and between 75 and 90 percent of parity in 1955 and 1956. If quotas are voted down the support will be 50 percent of parity.

Paint Extender, Additive Described

Witco Chemical Company has announced a new technical service report describing "Witcarb V" and "Witcarb P," its brand of precipitated calcium carbonates. "Witcarb V" is described as a premium extender, giving consistency, brightness and hiding power to inks and oil and water base paints. "Witcarb P" is reported to be of value as an additive for paints, in eliminating sagging, maintaining suspension and reducing grinding time. The report, P18, may be obtained by writing Witco at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16.

Delta Cotton Oil Unit Being Installed by Blaw-Knox Co.

Blaw-Knox Company is installing a 100-ton-per-day cottonseed processing plant for Delta Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company at Jackson, Miss. Two units of Blaw-Knox will participate in the project. Chemical plants division will do the engineering, procurement and installation of the process equipment. Power piping and Sprinkler Division will supply the protective equipment.

The plant will be of the Blaw-Knox solvent-extraction type, using hexane as the solvent. Special features of the design will provide for ready conversion to the processing of soybeans and other oil seeds, in addition to cottonseed, if future developments make this desirable.

Construction is scheduled for completion in time for the processing of most of the 1953 seed crop. The award includes the building of auxiliary facilities for the unloading and storage of solvent, and for cooling of the process water.

Dewey & Almy Reports Expansion Of Plastic Bag Production Facilities

Hugh S. Ferguson, president of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has announced expansion of manufacturing facilities for "Cryovac" plastic bags. Mr. Ferguson said that more than $1,000,000 has been appropriated for the company's "Cryovac" division for the required increased facilities for film manufacturing, bag making and printing at the division's plants in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Lockport, N. Y.

Garrigues, Stewart & Davies Moves

Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc., has moved from 75 West street, New York, to larger quarters at 8-10 Bridge street. The telephone number, WHitehall 4-1988, is unchanged.

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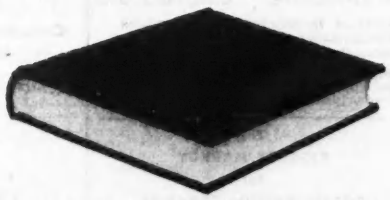

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Resources Group Appoints

—*Continued from page 7*

ference, which meets in Washington December 2 through 4, will want to consider such questions as:—By what criteria are present resources research goals now established? What seem to be the main gaps in research programs? Do organization and personnel need strengthening? What are the dangers and the advantages in the government's present extensive role in research? How may research responsibilities be arranged more effectively among industry, government, universities, and foundations, and how can an interchange of ideas and experiences be fostered? And, how can results be put more quickly to widespread use?

While domestic production will be the principal concern of the Mid-Century Conference, establishment of the steering committee on world resources recognizes that the United States is a preponderant purchaser of the world's raw materials, and that its reliance on foreign sources probably will increase over the next ten to twenty-five years.

Members of the committee on resources research include:—Eli Ginzberg, professor of economics in the Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, New York; Columbus O'D. Iselin, senior physical oceanographer at Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institute; research oceanographer of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., and associate professor of physical oceanography at Harvard University, Cambridge; Vincent Sauchelli, director of agricultural research for Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; Theodore W. Schultz, professor of economics and chairman of the department of economics at the University of Chicago; Paul B. Sears, chairman of the conservation program at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and chairman of the university's plant science department, and William H. Stead, a resource management consultant to industry and government.

Members of the committee on world resources are:—Dennis A. Fitzgerald, deputy director of operations of the Foreign Operations Administration; Morris S. Rosenthal, president of Stein, Hall & Co., New York; Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the department of education and research of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Simon Strauss, vice-president of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York.

Others named to the committee on land resources are:—Murray Benedict, of the University of California; Benton R. Cancell, Rhinelander Paper Company, Rhinelander, Wisc.; Walter Davis, of the Association of State Foresters; Paul A. Herbert, of Michigan State College; R. C. Jacobson, Minnesota State CIO Council, and Harold G. Wilm, associate dean, College of Forestry, State University of New York.

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1—350 sq. ft. S.S. 316 Heat Exchanger.
1—Read S.S. 316 Double Sigma Mixer, Jacketed 150 gal.
1—3'x24' Hersey Rotary Dryer, S.S. 304.
1—Shriver 18"x18" S.S. P.&F. Filter Press, 10 chambers
1—1500# Dry Powder Mixer with 10 H.P. motor.
1—Paterson S.S. portable agitator, 1 H.P. exp. prf.
1—Williams No. 0 Pony Crusher.
1—St. Regis 100-lb. Bag Filling Machine.

YOUR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT CAN BE PLACED IN PLANTS WHERE VITALLY NEEDED

Specialists in Stainless Steel Equipment

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
333 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
Elizabeth 4-2722

STEIN EQUIP'T
OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

5 x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers. apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
3—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
3—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel. Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharpies No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24" 30", 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
2000 gal. type 304 Stainless vert. Tank
Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
250 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42",
Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33" Jar Mills.
1—Abbe ebble Mill, 24"x33". Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 16" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
3—Day 15 & 40-gal. Pony Mixers
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Ball & Jewell #1 Rotary Cutter.
Anderson RB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 4".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
3—Revolving Pans, 18", 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
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4—750 & 250 stainless 316 reactors, agtd. & coiled.
2—Blaw Knox 250 gal. ASME jktd. & agtd. autoclaves.
1—Buflovak 20 shelf dryer, double door, 60" x 80" shelves.
2—W & P 100 gal. double arm sigma blade mixers, jktd.
2—Baker Perkins 500 gal. jktd. double arm mixers.
1—Paterson 8' blender, 25 HP motor.
1—Mikro 2TH pulverizer, 7½ HP.
1—Shriver 18" stainless steel filter press, 16 chambers.

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10—Shriver & Sperry Filters, 12" to 30".
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1—Sweetland #12 Filter, Bronze leaves.
1—Read 100 Gal. Mixer, Jack. 40 H.P.
2—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack Mixers.
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 100 to 2000#
3—Roball Sifters, 20" x 48" to 40" x 120".
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6 to 17 shelves.
3—Stokes RD-3 & DD-2 Tablet Mach.
1—G.L. Vac. Receiver, 250 Gal.
3—Al. Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36".
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.
5—Hor. S.S. Tanks, 2,500 to 16,000 Gals.
20—Jack. S. S. Kettles, 30 to 300 Gals.
1—Bird 48" Sus. S. S. Centrifuge M.D.
1—Portable Conveyor 24" x 33' centers.
4—Vert. Closed Rubber Lined Tanks, 3,500 Gals.

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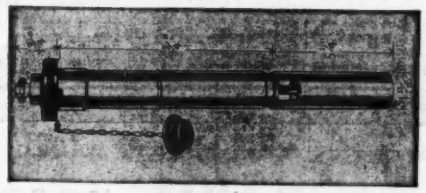

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115 Volt • 500 Watt • AC or DC
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UNION Rebuilt Machinery — Established 1912

Reduced for Quick Sale

International Stainless Steel Straightline Vacuum Filler.
Resina LC automatic Capper.
Kiefer Rotary Air Cleaner.
F.M.C. Kyler A adjustable Wrap-around Labeler.
Burt Wraparound Labeler.
Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam (S.S. also) Pulverizers; Schutz O'Neill Mills.
Lehman Horizontal Steel Water-Cooled Mills.
Lehman Upright High-Speed 3-Roll Mill.
Fitzpatrick S.S. "D" Comminuter.
W. & P. type 3500 gal. Steam Jacketed, Double Arm Mixer.
J. H. Day 8 gal. Pony Mixer.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Unidor S. J. Double Arm Mixer.
Baker Perkins BB, W. & P., Readco Heavy Duty 50, 100, 150 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
F. J. Stokes, J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers, from 2 to 450 gal., with and without Jackets, Single and Double Arm.
Day 650 gal. S. J. Jumbo Mixer.
Robinson 100, 800, 1500, 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
Colton Rotary Tablet Machine.
R. A. Jones "E" auto. Soap Press.
Allis Chalmers and Great Western V, C, Jumbo Sifters.
Copper, Aluminum and S.S. Steam Jacketed Kettles.
Huhn Steam Tubular and Gas-Fired Rotary Tubular Dryers.
Tri-Homo 5 Colloid Mill, 7½ HP.
S. & S. Model A Transwrap Filler.
Stokes and Smith G1, G2, G6 Auger Powder Fillers.
S. & S. HG88 Duplex Auger Filler.
Horix S. S. Rotary Filler.
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Filler 4-Head S. S. Piston Filler.
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Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
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AUTOCLAVE—Buffovac 10-gal. S/S explosion proof, agtd. & jktd., 500 INT, 150 P.S.I.
DRYER—Twin Drum, 42"x120", complete with twin S/S screw conveyors and hood.
DRYER—Koch, 12 shelves, electrically heated.
DRYER—Gehnrich steam dryer, 4 shelves.
AUTOCLAVE—1 gallon agitated, gas fired.
MILL—Fitzpatrick model D, 7½ H.P.
DRYER—2 stage Tunnel, 30' long, indirect heat, 6 trucks to each dryer now installed.
EVAPORATOR—Dble. effct, 700 sq. ft., each effect admiralty tubes.

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Rubber & Adhesives having churns, mixers, tanks, etc., all explosion-proof motors.
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CONDENSATE RETURN UNITS — NEW, 60 HP capacity.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—1", 2", 2½", Rubber, Stainless, C.I., large stock, low prices.
KETTLES—2500 gal., steel, 250 gal. ag. jacketed, Aluminum, 50 gal. nickel.
MIXER—Stokes, 13 gal.
DRYERS—Rotary 3'x30', 4'x20', 4½'x20,' 4'x32' Louisville Type.
BLOWERS—North Amer. 400 cfm 12 oz.; Spencer 1200 cfm, 16 oz. Exhausters to 60000 cfm.
SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck. Vibrex 4x12—3½ deck.
JAW CRUSHERS—8½ x 14½, 9 x 15, 11 x 26, 18 x 36.
FILTER PRESSES—30" wash. open, 42" closed, non-wash.
VIKING—4" pump w/15 motor.
VACUUM PUMP—Devine 10"x10".

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0243

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

±316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank ±450 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Bullovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Mead Mill ±2 with 7½ HP motor & Draver Feeder.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, steam jacketed, 36"x42".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined 17"x27".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer ±20, with 3 motors 10 HP each.
Rodinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

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Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

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50 Church St., New York 7, N. Y., CO 7-8090
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FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven ±20 Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal SS Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day ±2 75 Gal Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15 and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40"
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
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MILLS—3 roll and 5 roll
J. H. Day, Ross, Lehman
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CENTRIFUGAL Tolhurst 48"
PULVERIZERS — Raymond, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder, Liquid, Paste
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COLLOID MILLS
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TABLET PRESSES — Single and Rotary
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NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO. INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880
1051-59 WEST 35TH STREET
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FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Filters: Oliver 1x1', 3x4', st. steel.
3-roll Mills: Day, high and slow speed.
Powder Mixer: Day 66 cu. ft jktd.
Reactor: 100 gal. st. steel jack.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm 380 gal., st. steel.
Mixer: Colton ±6 stain. steel, 5 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Mixers: Abbe Lenart s.s., 10 and 100 gal.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Rubber Mill: 12x24" Birmingham, 25 hp.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24". Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x81" Rotex, 18x48" Selectro.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st steel, 7½ hp.
Pony Mixers: 2½, 5, 15, 20, 40 gal.
Vacuum Pans: 36", 25 gal. st. steel.
Tablet Machines: Single punch and rotary.

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FMC

CHECK the MOST DIVERSIFIED STOCK In the CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

EVAPORATORS

1000C102—Gerlin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect, 56,200 sq. ft.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type.
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes.
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 26"x6'.
3515—Acme 1000 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories.
3676—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils; heat exchanger.
487—Zahn & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2000 lbs. per hour.
E12-164—Buflovak Double Effect Evap. C. I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser, 75 and 100 sq. ft. each.
E12-162—Stainless Evaporator 6' dia. 2 sq. ft. Coils; jktd. Bottom.
349787—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x 12" long.

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x15" 3000 PSI; Agitated.
323965—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia x 14'7" long.
3598—2000 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7".
R4-302—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated.
V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks.
V4-301—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19' with inner tracks.
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door.
R4-226—Hi Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd., Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pumps, receiver.
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor.
V4-305—Horizontal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x6'; quick open doors.
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME; 9'6"x12'; with 7½ HP motor.
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave w Carbonator S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6".

KETTLES

3346—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100± always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately.
3496—Stainless Clad 50 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40±.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd, Agtd; 4'x5'.
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36x46"; 2-way Agitator.
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 47"x67".
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated.
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3566 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Fusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218—3200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave, 3000 PSI; agitated, 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI
3328—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50".
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Dopploy Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3223—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 89"x 67".
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 Gal. 54"x7'.

FILTER PRESSES

2 Sperry 36"—Aluminum Presses, 33 chambers; closed delivery.
2 Shriver 36" Rubber on Cl.; 34 chambers; closed delivery.
3 Shriver 20" Cast Iron; 20 chambers, open delivery.
1 Sperry 20" Aluminum; 24 chambers; closed delivery.
11 Shriver 32" Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses; crated for Export.

SPECIAL LOT H 505
Pharmaceuticals-Drugs

11 S.S. Hor. Tanks; 2000 Gal with agitators.
6 S.S. Ho. Tanks; 1000 Gal. with agitators.
5 S.S. Vertical Tanks; 450 Gal. with agitators.
2 Pn. Scale Inverted Air Cleaners.
12 Head Pn. Scale Vac. Filter.
2 Head Pn. Scale Aut. Capper.
2 Pn. Scale Auto. Fr. & Back High Speed Str. Line Labelers.
26 Valve Automatic CEM Filler.
4 Head Automatic Capem Capper.
Eitel 30 Disc Bronze Nickel Plated Filter.
World B Line Aut. Labeller.

TABLET EQUIPMENT

2675—F. J. Stokes Rotary Tablet Press Model DD, 33 station; 17/16x½"; up to 700 per minute.
3533E1-2—Two Stokes Rotary D4 Tablet Presses; 16 stations; 15/16"x9/16" motorized.
2026—Stokes Rotary D1 Tablet Press 16 stations; ⅝" up to 500 per minute.
1362W19—Colton Rotary No. 10-35 Tablet Press; ¾"x 1¾" up to 800 per minute; motorized.
3673 L29-36—Two Colton No. 1 PT Automatic Tablet Triturate Machines, complete with motors and accessories.
3707—F. J. Stokes Model 43A Oscillating Granulator, complete with 1 H.P. motor.
2146A6—Ayers Tablet Counter and Filler; motorized.

SPECIAL LOT B 504
FOOD PROCESSING

2 Buffalo 5'x12' Vacuum Drum Dryers with Barometric Condensers and Dust Collectors, etc.
2 Devine Vac. Chamber Dryers; with 5 shelves 40"x43".
Jacketed Receivers and Pumps.
2 S.S. 1,000 Gal. Tanks.
2 Shriver 36" Filter Presses Pl & Frame (30) chambers.
Buffalo S.S. Single Effect Calandria Evaporator; 3'x11'.
Pulverizers, Mixers, Accessories.

PEBBLE MILLS

3 International Buhrstone lined Mills, 8'x8'; direct drive, 50 HP.
5 Patterson 6'x3' Buhrstone lined.
2 Patterson 6'x6' Buhrstone; 20 HP.
1 Patterson, 6'x5' Buhrstone lined.
3 Abbe 4'0"x5'. Buhrstone lined.
2 Patterson Porcelain Lined Mills; 40"x48" and 30"x42".

HAMMER MILLS

Exceptionally large stock of standard make HAMMER MILLS of all types by Raymond, Mikro, Williams, Gruendler, Jay Bee, Gump, etc., for horse powers from 3 H.P. to 100 H.P., all at sacrifice prices for quick disposal.

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 6-3456 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

CENTRIFUGES

40" Fletcher, type 304 SS.
40" Tolhurst, perforated.
18"x36" Bird, cont. complete.

DRYERS—MISC

30"x8' Stokes, Model 59AB, vacuum, rotary.
5'x6' Blaw-Knox, Drum, atmospheric.
24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.
6'x35' Louisville Steam Tube, complete.
32"x90" Buflovak, double drum, 90 PSI.
48"x108" Stokes, double drum 100 PSI ASME.
4'x15' Rotary, vacuum, 316 SS.
5'x30' Buflovak, vacuum, rotary, complete.

EVAPORATOR

Double effect, Stokes, 316 SS, 150 sq ft. per effect.

FILTERS

8'x12' Feinc, rotary, vacuum.
8'x10' & 11'6"x18', Oliver.
36" Shriver, C.I. 36 chambers.
48" dia. Niagara, hor. New.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

325 sq. ft. 304 SS, WP 225 PSI, New.
326 sq. ft. Steel, WP 50 PSI. New.
370 sq. ft. 316 SS, WP 100 mm. New.
1035 sq. ft. Steel, WP 250 PSI.
3645 sq. ft. Admiralty, comp, New.

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS

7'x160'x⅜" (2).
7'x120'x⅜".
7'x55'x½".
310-16 Rato Louvre.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
5'x67'x5/16".
4'6"x40'x⅜" Traylor.

MILLS

54" 4-roll, Raymond, complete.
50" 3-roll, high side, Raymond, complete.
20"x36" Gruendler Hammermill.
6'x8' Abbe, Ball, type GPH (3).
2'x12' L. B. double shaft, Pug.

MIXERS

3900 gal., jacketed.
2190 cu. ft., Powder.
140 cu, ft. double shaft, paddle (NEW).
77 cu. ft. Blystone, heavy duty (2).

REACTORS

3,000 gal. Jackt'd., SS clad, ASME (NEW).
400 gal. Pfaudler, Acid Glass, ASME.

STILLS

600 gal. copper, 57"x38" st. side.
1500 gal. C.I. 66"x10'.

STORAGE TANKS

1300 gal. 5'x9'x5/16" glass-lined.
3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
4100 gal. 5'x28'x¼".
6000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" vert. ALUMINUM.
6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS, 76"x28'.
8500 gal. 8'x23'x5/16" vert. (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
13,500 gal. 8'x36'x⅜".
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.

PRESSURE VESSELS

1200 gal. 42"x16'x5/16" ASME 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4'x14' 106 PSI.
8200 gal. 8'x23'x2' 390 PSI (4).

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTOCLAVE—2000 gal., jkt. & int. 200 PSI.
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AGENCIES WANTED

Lines Wanted—Manufacturer's Agent. Cincinnati — Dayton — Columbus — Indianapolis area. Cincinnati Office. Serving paint, drug, chemical, paper and allied trades. Will attend Atlantic City Paint Convention week October 26th. OPD 119.

Lines Wanted—Manufacturers Agent—Cleveland Office, covering Paint and Allied Industries, Northern Ohio and Detroit—wants one additional major line. Oils, Plasticizers, Solvents, Inerts, Containers, what have you. Available for interviews Atlantic City Paint Convention, week October 25th. OPD 104.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Chemical Manufacturer wishes to expand activities and will consider purchase of established chemical business. Ample funds available. Write giving full particulars. Replies will be held in confidence. OPD 991.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—Stainless Steel automatic loading and unloading washing machine, capable of handling 5 cc. to 20 cc. containers at rate of 9,000 bottles per hour. Has 8 internal and 2 external stages; these stages suitable for air blast, hot water rinse, silicone coating, etc. For further particulars write OPD 116.

1—#2 D. H. Mikro Pulverizer; 1—#1 S. H. Mikro Pulverizer—used. Write or phone Colloid Chemical Labs. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N. J. Morristown 4-0611.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum pumps, 212C unused, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only a few left. Price very reasonable, inspect American Sales Co., 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12, N. Y. HOllis 8-2900.

Dismantling Bakery. Bargains in mixers, dryers, conveyors, trays, troughs, carts, stainless rinse tanks, material handling equipment, motors, and other items too numerous to list. Write, Wire, Phone. Bonded Wrecking, 1018 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois. MOnroe 6-5200.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 103.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers. Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus, Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale: 10,000 lbs. Microcrystaline Wax, amber 180°-185° mp at 8c per lb; 2,000 lbs. USI Arochem 90 (XLT) Resin at 15c per lb; 1,200 lbs. USI Arofene 775 Resin at 27c per lb. All net cash f.o.b. San Francisco. OPD 115.

Offering approximately 130 cubic feet ½" x ½" x ¼" and 260 cubic feet 1" x 1" x ½" used Raschig rings suitable wax or chemical manufacture $7.50 cubic foot f.o.b. eastern location subject prior sale. OPD 120.

For Sale—Synthetic Detergent (Dense Bead). Approximately 35% activity. Available 100,000 lbs @ 5c lb in bags. Write, wire, phone, Marwell Co., 13th & Grove Sts., Jersey City 2, N. J. Worth 4-5167.

MATERIALS WANTED

Sell Now! Markets declining. Confidential services offered for disposal of raw material inventories, factory output, over-production; also by-products and residues; equipment. OPD 117.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesmen—Men who already call on the drug trade should not miss this opportunity! We have a new over-the-counter medicinal specialty item that is selling like Hot Cakes—There are many territories open where you can sell it as a side line. Write, letting us know your territory and the type of line you now carry. OPD 118.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Engineer—Production management. Age 36. M.Ch.E. Twelve years' experience includes Resident Manager of ethyl alcohol plant; chief engineer of eight plant organization; assistant to vice-president in charge of production. Seeking responsible position in production, management or plant engineering. OPD 114.

SERVICES OFFERED

Chemical manufacturer has facilities for production of rare and fine organic chemicals plus rare inorganics. No amount too small or too large. Estimates cheerfully given. Also, consulting and product development services. All communications held strictly confidential. OPD 107.

Butyrate-Nitrocellulose Data Issued

Eastman Chemical Products, Kingsport, Tenn., has announced preparation of a chart, illustrating the comparison of half-second butyrate with half-second R.S. nitrocellulose. An analysis of the chart is said to indicate that half-second butyrate follows a logrithmitic straight line relationship between viscosity and solids content up to a concentration of 40 percent butyrate. The viscosity curve of half-second R.S. nitrocellulose, on the other hand, is reported to rise sharply after a non-volatile content of 30 percent is passed.

Alkyl Benzene Bulletin Available

Procedures for obtaining a variety of surface active end-products from the sulphonation of alkyl benzene are contained in a technical bulletin published by the phosphate division of Monsanto Chemical Company. Copies of the technical bulletin, as well as more detailed information on either batch type or continuous processing of alkyl benzene, can be obtained from the division at St. Louis 4, Mo.

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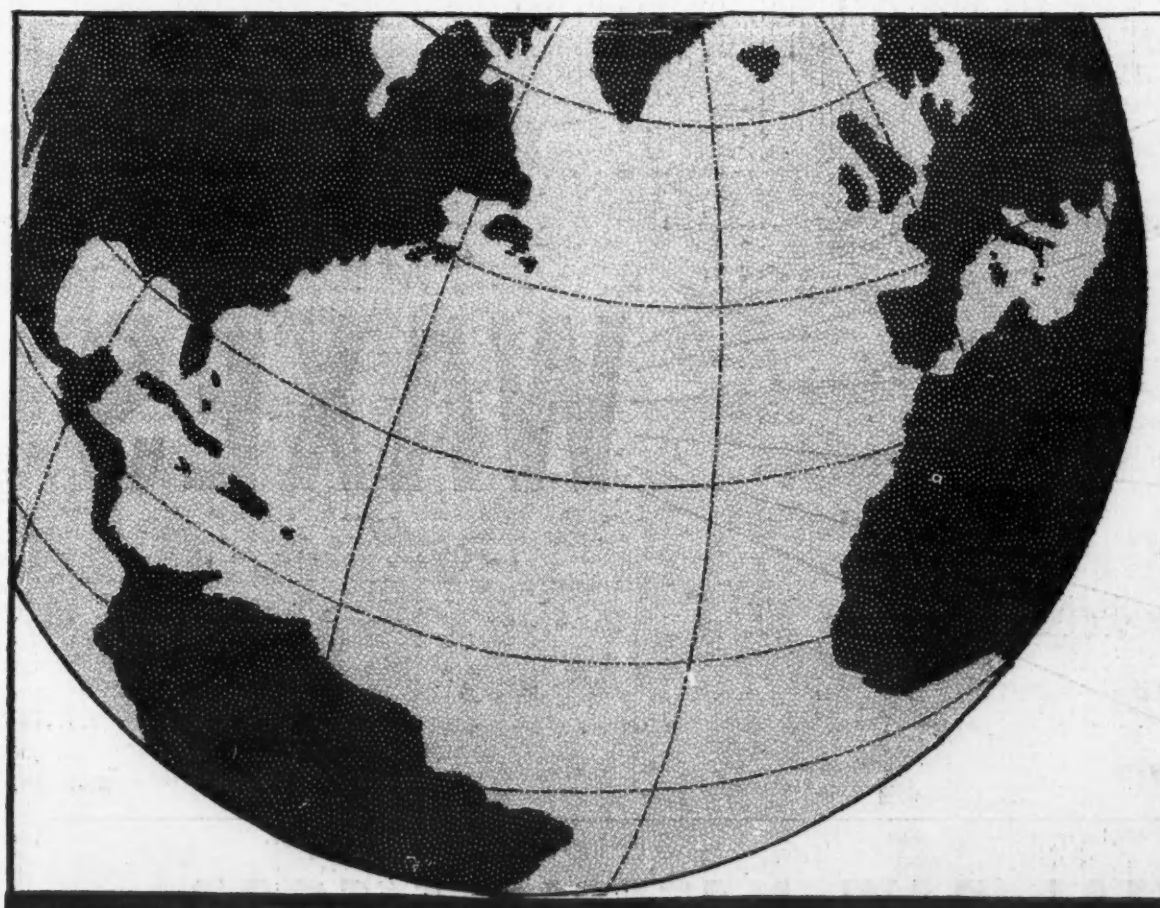
burden of filing forms NPAF-60, 102, 113, and 114.

Advisory Group Recommended Move

Industry advisory committees representing primary consumers, electroplaters, stainless steel producers and others, after a survey of the situation, had previously recommended the removal of allocation and end-use restrictions as a benefit to both manufacturers and civilian users. The Small Business Administration had warned that a number of small electroplaters were in danger of going out of business because of the restrictions.

In approving the decontrol action, Mr. Flemming stated that compelling among the considerations which favored decontrol is the fact that "competition in a free market is a major factor in the maintenance of a strong and dynamic economy. We have ample evidence," he said, "that a controlled economy with the best of intentions and the highest of skills, is not likely to prosper. In an emergency controls can save an economy, but if long continued they are almost certain to stifle and warp it."



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